The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

W. A. Wallace Elected to the U. S. Senate.

A Quiet Election—The Democratic Ranks Solid—Everything Serene—How the Vote Stood—Senator Wallace's Record—Routine Legislative Business, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1875.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. PAYNE—An act to secure to children the benefit of an elementary education.

By Mr. WOOD—An act to fix the first Monday of March as the beginning of the term of city, ward, borough, and township officers.

By Mr. NEWMYER—An act re lating to the bill in criminal cases taken by Mayors, Aldermen or Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. RUTAN—An act to extend the time for the completion of railroads authorized by the Railroad law or railway corporations of the State under any general or special law.

The bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases, which had been negatived, was re-considered and its consideration postponed for the present.

The supplement to the act authorizing the formation of partnership association was passed finally.

The following bills passed first reading:

To authorize the entering of compulsory non-suits.

To repeal an act extending the Penn township road law in the county of Allegheny to Indiana and Wilkins townships in said county,—so far as said act relates to said township of Indiana.

After the reports of Mr. Heilman, teller on the part of the Senate on the election of U. S. Senator the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WISE offered a bill for the protection of the business interests of the Commonwealth by preventing the unjust seizures of property by United States officers.

Mr. LAFFER—One to provide for assessment and collection of taxes.

The House then went into joint session with the Senate.

Mr. FAUNCE teller on the part of the House announced the result of the ballot for Senator in the joint convention.

Mr. CHRISTY moved when the House adjourns it be to meet at three o'clock this afternoon. Agreed to.

Afternoon Session.

Speaker Patterson announced that he was unable to publish the standing committees this afternoon, but that he would do so on Thursday.

Mr. CHRISTY, of Allegheny, placed Mr. Newmyer's Senate bill No. 11 on first reading, and moved its reference to a special committee. Agreed to, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Christy, Parker, Gunster, Helphard and Wolfe. This committee subsequently reported it without amendments and it was read by its title.

An act relating to the return of writs and other process in Courts which are abolished or changed by provisions of the constitution was read once.

Three hundred copies of the Philadelphia police Magistrate's bill were ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

The Senatorial Election.

The Joint Convention of both Houses was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of choosing one person to represent the State in the United States Senate for the ensuing term of six years, commencing March 4, 1875.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, and was presided over by Lieutenant Governor Latta. Senator Heilman and Representative Faunce acted as tellers according to appointment.

The purpose of the convention having been stated the roll was called, and the result of the vote was as follows:

William A. Wallace	125
John Allison	116
Wallace's majority	9

The vote by Houses stood thus:

Senate—Allison, 29; Wallace, 19.

House—Wallace, 106; Allison, 87.

Senator Alexander paired with Senator Wallace and Miner paired with Gorman.

The Allegheny county Democrats voted solid for Wallace. Senator Rowland and other dissenting Democrats also voted for him.

The result having been record, a certificate of Mr. Wallace's election was signed and the Joint Convention adjourned. K.

The Senator Elect.

Senator W. A. Wallace is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Huntingdon county, in this State, in 1827. His father, recently deceased, was a well-known lawyer of Central Pennsylvania, and in 1836 removed to Clearfield county, where Mr. W. studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Woodward, President Judge of that district. Mr. Wallace began the study of law when seventeen years of age, and has been very successful, especially in cases in which land titles and railroad interests were involved. He entered actively into politics in 1862, when he was elected State Senator over Louis W. Hall, Republican. He has been elected to the State Senate five times in succession, his fifth election occurring last November. For four sessions he was a leading member of the Judiciary Committee, and for two sessions of the Finance Committee. Last winter he distinguished himself by his labors on the Committee on Constitutional Reform, preparing a number of elaborate bills to carry out the provisions of the new Constitution. In 1871, when the Democrats obtained control of the State Senate, for the first time since 1858, he was elected Speaker. Since his entrance into the Senate, Mr. Wallace has been the recognized leader of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. He served as chairman of the State Central Committee several years, being first placed in that position in 1865, and continuing until 1869, when he declined a reappointment. In 1871, however, he again acted in this capacity, and conducted the State campaign of that year. Mr. Wallace is a man of ability, an attractive and forcible speaker, an accomplished parliamentarian, and, setting politics aside, will be an active and zealous defender of the material interests of the State. He is a tariff Democrat, of the advanced protective type, and is supposed to be a strong advocate of government aid to works of internal improvement—the Texas Pacific Railway especially.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—The French Assembly will consider constitutional bills to-day.

—King Kalakaua left St. Louis for San Francisco on Wednesday morning.

—A. Lawrence Hopkins has been appointed receiver of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad.

—The Democratic caucus at Trenton, N. J., last night nominated ex-Governor Randolph for United States Senator.

—A fire at Parker's City, on Wednesday, destroyed five stores. Loss $15,000; partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was accidental.

—Recent heavy rains in California have caused serious floods, many towns being inundated. The water is five feet deep in Marysville. Many lives are reported lost.

—The officials of the Michigan Central Railroad refused to attend a meeting of Railway Managers interested in the so-called Saratoga Convention held at Cleveland on Wednesday. It is considered that the combination is broken.

—The Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association is in session in Chicago. About two hundred members are present, representing all the express companies of the country. President Bingham, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the presiding officer.

—The Universalists of the Northwest met in conference in Chicago on Wednesday. The object of the meeting is the furtherance of the interests of the Church and the inauguration of a series of Conventions of the Church in the Northwest.

—The Osage county (Mo.) *Leader* gives an account of the finding of the dead body of a man named Andy Bryant near Medora, Mo., with the head and one arm cut off, and entirely naked. The head was found some distance from the body, with a pistol ball wound in it.

—The managers of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago & St. Paul railroads had a conference in Chicago on Wednesday, with the view, it is said, of agreeing upon some steps to secure a modification of the so-called Potter railroad law of Wisconsin.

—The Lower House of the Missouri Legislature has passed a resolution strongly recommending Captain Ead's jetty plan for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and instructs the Senators and requests the Representatives in Congress to vote for it.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Three Appropriation Bills Passed by the Senate.

The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Electing the President and Vice President by a Direct Vote.

A Bill for the Protection of States Against Invasion.

The House Sends Another Recusant Witness to Jail.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1875.

SENATE.

Memorial from Louisiana Conservatives.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a memorial of the Conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature, giving their views of the disturbances attending the organization of the Legislature. Ordered printed and referred.

Protection of States Against Invasion.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill to protect each State against invasion, and for other purposes. Referred.

It provides that whosoever shall invade any State for the purpose of violating the laws of said State or of the United States, or for the purpose of interfering in any manner with the execution of said laws, or whosoever shall wilfully and corruptly conspire, combine and confederate with any other person for any of the purposes above indicated, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years. United States District and Circuit Courts are to have jurisdiction of these offenses. District Attorneys, United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals, United States Commissioners, and all other officers who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, are by this bill especially required to institute proceedings against all persons who may violate the foregoing provisions, and arrest them, to be imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before the proper Court. United States Commissioners are empowered within their respective districts to appoint suitable persons to execute warrants or other lawful process issued by them, and all persons or officers authorized by this bill to execute warrants, etc., as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid bystanders or a *posse comitatus*, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States or of the militia as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged.

Protest from Ohio.

Mr. THURMAN presented a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature condemning the expulsion of officers and members of the Louisiana Legislature by military power. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had also received a copy of the resolution, together with a copy of a protest signed by the Republican members of the House, and entered upon the journal of that body. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

The Vice President then proceeded with the call of the calendar.

Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation.

Consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) submitted an amendment authorizing the Adjutant General of the army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to continue the services of sixty-seven enlisted clerks in copying muster rolls and war claims, and to employ sixty enlisted men as messengers and watchmen until all the records of the Adjutant General's office shall be gathered in one suitable building. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment appropriating $30,000, instead of $15,000, for miscellaneous articles, exclusive of labor, for the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) submitted an amendment directing the Postmaster General, at the end of the present fiscal year, upon the demand of the lessor, to deliver up possession of house 915 E street, in Washington, now occupied by the Postoffice Department. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON said he understood the property was now owned by Alexander R. Shepherd. He moved to amend by striking out $2,200 and insert $1,800 for annual rent. Agreed to—27 to 11.

Mr. INGALLS moved to strike out the clause providing that the business of the office of the Surveyor General of Kansas shall be settled and the office shall be closed and discontinued on or before June 30th, 1876. Agreed to.

After some other amendments, unimportant in character, had been agreed to, the bill was reported to the Senate, and all amendments made in Committee of the Whole agreed to, except one in regard to the second section providing that the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Iowa shall be held at the times and places now provided by law for holding the United States District Court.

The Committee on Appropriations reported in favor of striking out that section, but the Senate yesterday refused to do so.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the section be stricken out, as recommended by the committee. Agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Fortification Appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS (West Virginia) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS said the present bill appropriated $850,000, a less amount than for any year since the beginning.

The bill was read the third time and passed as it came from the House of Representatives.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) moved to take up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The only amendment of importance reported by the committee was one appropriating $28,700 for salaries and expenses of the United States and Mexican Claims Commission. Agreed to.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the proposed amendment to the Constitution submitted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had yielded to the Senator from Indiana (Morton) to have the proposed amendment acted on, and gave notice that after it should be disposed of he would claim the floor to finish his remarks in regard to the Louisiana troubles.

Mr. MORTON then had the proposed amendment read, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled—two-thirds of each House concurring therein—that the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to wit:

Article I. The President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people, in the manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and to be as nearly equal in population as may be, and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district, which shall be counted one Presidential vote.

II. The person having the highest number of votes for President in the State shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large.

III. The person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

IV. If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one Presidential vote from the State at large, and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, no Presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more persons than one shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number, in any district, no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

V. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice President.

VI. The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting elections for President and Vice President, and to establish tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested.

VII. The States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter the same.

After it was read, Mr. MORTON yielded to Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) for a motion for an executive session.

Memorial from Louisiana.

Mr. WEST presented a memorial of the General Assembly of Louisiana in regard to the recent disturbances in that State. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

A Recusant Witness Longing for Freedom.

The Speaker presented a letter from Richard B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, stating that he was now ready to answer the questions asked and to purge himself of his alleged contempt, also stating that he has been suffering from malarial fever, and that unless he is soon released his testimony would be lost forever.

A resolution was adopted rescinding so much of the resolution of January 6th as required the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep Irwin in the District jail.

Protest from Wine Importers.

Mr. COX presented a petition from importers and dealers in foreign wines, protesting against an increase of the tax on low grades of wines to forty cents per gallon as exorbitant and unjust, as restricting the importation of these wines, and thereby lessening the revenue receipts and working great injury to a large majority of the trade.

Appropriations.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for continuing the construction of the St. Louis postoffice building, the amount to be available immediately. Passed.

Mr. CROUNSE introduced a bill appropriating $30,000 for a special distribution of seeds to the portions of the country that have suffered from grasshopper ravages. Passed.

The Last Vicksburg Trouble.

Mr. O'BRIEN asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to state by what authority the courts and officers of Mississippi at Vicksburg have been interfered with by the military.

Mr. LYNCH objected to the resolution in that shape.

Memorial from Louisiana Conservatives.

Mr. SHELDON presented a memorial of Conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature relating to the difficulties concerning the organization of the Legislature. Referred.

The Indian Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. Poland in the chair.

The proposition to pay nearly three million dollars to the Choctaw Indians under the award of the Senate of the 9th of March, 1839, under the treaty of the 23d of June, 1855, came up again, and the discussion of yesterday was resumed. One of the principal points of objection was that in finance Peter P. Pitchlyn and Peter Folsom as authorized agents of the Choctaw Nation to receive money.

Finally the proposition was agreed to—97 to 52.

The bill having been completed in committee, was reported to the House.

The amendment to pay $2,981,247 to the Choctaw nation, being the only important amendment to the bill, was further discussed in the House, and was amended by reducing the amount $600,000 in accordance with the reports of previous committees, and the amendment as thus amended was agreed to—yeas 139, nays 98.

The bill was then rejected—yeas 111, nays 120.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, who had charge of the bill, moved to reconsider the vote rejecting it.

Mr. HALE (Me.) suggested the committal of the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report it back without the Choctaw claim, which he said was the point on which the fight had been made.

Seacoast Defenses.

The Speaker presented a message from the President calling special attention to the absolute necessity of providing proper armament for the seacoast defenses. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Wetmore, the Recusant Witness.

The recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, Charles A. Wetmore, was again brought before the House, and asked by the Speaker whether he was now prepared to answer the questions propounded to him.

He replied that he could not answer the question unless it was modified, and he proceeded to read a statement to show why he could not answer it. He complained of the manner of his examination yesterday, which, he said, must have been originally adopted by some person desirous of having the examination conducted so that evidence should be made to confirm the preordained judgment of the examining body. The cross-examination by Mr. Dawes had confused him, as it was calculated to extinguish any light on the subject which might probably have been extracted from him if he had been permitted to unravel his own recollections and been cross-examined afterwards.

Witness having detected some indications of contemptuous laughter from a few members, asked the Speaker that he be treated with respect, but was informed by the Speaker had not noticed any evidence of disrespect. Coming to the question as to who had mentioned the rumor of Mr. Beck's connection with a check, he said that his idea to-day was that the person was a friend whose confidence he ought not to violate without further consideration of the subject. He had, therefore, asked for time, which request was not granted, but he was absolutely rushed before the bar of the House. He protested in the name of every American citizen who is in sympathy with the spirit of justice, and whose interest power is greater than that of the House, against such examinations in future. He had been considering the matter since he was before the committee, and had been advised by counsel that he had not fixed the right rumor on the right man. He could not now give the name of any party to whom he could trace the rumor, but he thought that Mr. Beck would assist in running out who the guilty parties were. He hoped Mr. Beck and all the honest men might be found innocent in the maelstrom of overwhelming charges, so that the guilty might be selected from the sheep, and also that the sheep might be selected from among themselves by the Darwinian process of investigation—then they would all grow purer and purer, until they reached the point of virtue. He declared he was ready, though not willing, to go to jail, but he hoped and expected that the House would be sat'sfied with his statement.

Mr. DAWES thought that the statement last read by witness was such an arraignment of the committee that it is proper for the House, and not for the committee, to take notice of it. He moved the ordinary resolution that Charles A. Wetmore be considered in contempt of the House.

Mr. LAMAR thought that witness had purged himself of contempt in having answered explicitly and positively that it is beyond his power to give the name of his informant, and in having intimated his doubts as to the accuracy of his telegram, or whether there was any such informant in existence.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) moved as a substitute for Mr. Dawes' resolution, that Charles A. Wetmore, having, since the last session, been guilty of a contempt of the House in the presence of the House, be adjudged in contempt therefor, and committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be detained in the common jail of the District until a further order of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD intimated that witness' answer in the presence of the House had raised in his mind a question whether he was of sound mind. [Laughter.] If the House thought he was, the resolution ought to pass, but otherwise, a milder form of punishment ought to be adopted.

Mr. PAGE asked Mr. Hale whether witness was to be sent to jail because his answer was insulting to the House or because of his refusal to answer the questions of the committee.

Mr. HALE replied that the resolution spoke for itself.

Mr. Hale's substitute was adopted, and witness was removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and subsequently conducted to jail.

Adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

SPAIN.

A Monarchy or a Republic.

PARIS, January 20.—Statements are made that the Republicans have left Barcelona and other towns in Spain for a conference with the Carlist chieftain Saballs regarding a general rising against King Alfonso, and that should the project succeed, it is proposed, by a plebiscite, to decide between the Monarchy, with Don Carlos as King, and the Republic. There is considerable agitation among the Republicans in Barcelona.

The Northern Powers Ready to Acknowledge Alfonso.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Prompt action of Spain in the Gustav affair has had an excellent effect on the Northern powers, who are ready to acknowledge Alfonso as soon as they are officially notified of his accession to the throne.

The Spanish fleet will probably bombard Zarauz to-morrow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

War Imminent Between Montenegro and Turkey.

LONDON, January 20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that war, if not actually declared, is resolved upon by Montenegro against Turkey. Persons well acquainted with the East regard the situation as of the gravest character.

TURKEY.

The Difficulty with Montenegro.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 20.—Representatives in this city of some of the European powers are trying to effect an amicable solution of the difficulty between Montenegro and Turkey.

The Ohio Liquor Law.

COLUMBUS, January 20.—In the Senate this afternoon the Senate bill amending the Adair law so as to provide for giving notice to liquor sellers or lessors of property, personally, or for filing a written notice with the corporation or township clerk, not to sell liquor to certain parties. Suits for damages can be brought only after the expiration of ten days from the date of such notice. Liquor sellers are forbidden, under a penalty of from ten to fifty dollars, to give undue publicity to the names of persons whom they are forbidden by notice to sell liquor to. The bill was passed by a vote of yeas 20 and nays 12.

HOUSE.

A Recusant Witness Longing for Freedom.

The Speaker presented a letter from Richard B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, stating that he was now ready to answer the questions asked and to purge himself of his alleged

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Message by the President.

Armament of the Seacoast Fortifications Recommended.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

Ohio River Improvement.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1875.

Armament of Seacoast Defenses.

The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of December 1st, 1873, while inviting general attention to all recommendations made by the Secretary of War, your special attention was invited to the importance of preparation for war in the armament of our seacoast defenses. Proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when the necessity for former cannot. These views gain increased strength and pertinence as years roll by. I have now again the honor to call special attention to the condition of the armament of our fortifications and the absolute necessity for immediate provision by Congress for the procurement of heavy cannon. The large expenditures required to supply the number of guns for our forts is the strongest argument that can be adduced for a liberal annual appropriation for their gradual accumulation. In time of war such preparations cannot be made. Cannon cannot be purchased in open market, nor manufactured at short notice. They must be the product of a year's experienced labor. I herewith enclose copies of the report of the Chief of Ordnance and of the Board of Ordnance Officers on the subject, and respectfully refer to the recommendations contained therein for a ten-inch smooth-bore, which shows very conclusively an economical means of utilizing these useless smooth-bores and making them into eight-inch rifles, capable of piercing seven inches of iron. The 1,296 ten-inch Rodman guns should, in my opinion, be so utilized, and the appropriation requested by the Chief of Ordnance, $250,000 to commence these conversions is earnestly recommended. While convinced of the economy and necessity of these conversions, the determination of the best and most economical method of providing guns of still larger calibre should no longer be delayed. The experience of other nations, based on new conditions of defense, brought prominently forward by the introduction of iron-clads into every navy making heavier metal, and rifle guns of not less than twelve inches in calibre. These enormous masses, hurling a shot of seven hundred pounds, can alone meet many of the requirements of national defense. They must be provided, and experiments on a large scale can alone give the data necessary for the determination of the question. A suitable proving ground, with all the facilities and conveniences referred to by the Chief of Ordnance, with a liberal annual appropriation, is an undoubted necessity. The guns now ready for trial cannot be experimented with without funds, and the estimate of $250,000 for the purpose is deemed reasonable, and is strongly recommended. The constant appeals for legislation on "armament of fortifications" ought no longer to be disregarded if Congress desires in peace to prepare important material without which future wars must inevitably lead to disaster.

This subject is submitted with the hope that the consideration it deserves may be given it at the present session.

U. S. GRANT,

Executive Mansion, January 20, 1875.

In Time of Peace Prepare for War.

The President's special message to-day, repeating the recommendation in his annual message relating to the armament of artificial defenses, and urging preparation for war, naturally raised the question among members whether there was any probability of war with a foreign power, and whether the President had any knowledge leading him to such apprehension. Some members could see no ground for fear, while others thought possibly some serious difficulty might arise between the United States and Spain, and it was, therefore, proper that our ports in the Gulf should be prepared against assault from Spanish vessels in the event of hostilities growing out of the Cuban question.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

In the Ways and Means Committee, the investigation of the Pacific Mail subsidy matter was resumed this morning.

Geo. W. Wylie testified that Stockwell reminded him of "puts and calls" by which a ten-inch smooth-bore, which shows very conclusively an economical means of utilizing these useless smooth-bores and making them into eight-inch rifles, capable of piercing seven inches of iron. The 1,296 ten-inch Rodman guns should, in my opinion, be so utilized, and the appropriation requested by the Chief of Ordnance, $250,000 to commence these conversions is earnestly recommended. While convinced of the economy and necessity of these conversions, the determination of the best and most economical method of providing guns of still larger calibre should no longer be delayed. The experience of other nations, based on new conditions of defense, brought prominently forward by the introduction of iron-clads into every navy making heavier metal, and rifle guns of not less than twelve inches in calibre. These enormous masses, hurling a shot of seven hundred pounds, can alone meet many of the requirements of national defense. They must be provided, and experiments on a large scale can alone give the data necessary for the determination of the question. A suitable proving ground, with all the facilities and conveniences referred to by the Chief of Ordnance, with a liberal annual appropriation, is an undoubted necessity. The guns now ready for trial cannot be experimented with without funds, and the estimate of $250,000 for the purpose is deemed reasonable, and is strongly recommended. The constant appeals for legislation on "armament of fortifications" ought no longer to be disregarded if Congress desires in peace to prepare important material without which future wars must inevitably lead to disaster.

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Geo. W. Wylie testified that Stockwell reminded him of "puts and calls" by which he could influence Congressman Beck to favor the subsidy. He came to Washington with a letter of introduction to Beck from Charles A. Harney, and tried to argue Beck into supporting the measure, but wholly failed; witness never offered Beck any pecuniary consideration whatever, and concealed from him all knowledge that he (Wylie) had any pecuniary interest contingent on securing Beck's support.

Harney corroborated Wylie's testimony.

G. K. Garrison emphatically denied that he had ever said to any persons that he could give them the names of Congressmen corruptly implicated in this matter. He had no personal knowledge whatever that any member of Congress had received money or anything of value to influence his vote; could not recollect a single one of the names on the list shown to him by Mr. Sypher, but could swear it consisted entirely of Southern members and did not contain the name of any member of the committee.

Mr. Beck, after calling witness' attention to the testimony given by him last February, said: Continuous rumors have reached their ears connecting you have been saying in New York you knew some of the names upon the list shown you by Sypher.

Witness—In the first place, having sworn when examined by the committee last year, when my memory was fresh, that I did not know any of these names, common sense would teach the committee I would not perjure myself; but I wish now to state unequivocally that any rumors to that effect are as false as hell—if I may use that expression.

Mr. Beck—I want it just that way if that's your opinion, and I don't object to a man's cussing and using adjectives in a case of this kind.

Mr. Kasson—That's right; put it strong. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beck also remarked that he approved of adjectives and emphasis on certain occasions.

In response to a question by Mr. Roberts as to whether he had spoken of being threatened by violence or assassination if he should give the names of the persons on that list, Garrison said a statement had come to him from McKay, of Boston, that Sypher had said he would blow the top of his (Garrison's) head off if he caught him in Washington. Witness said he did not credit this assertion. He did not think any one would expect to frighten him by threats of this kind or prevent his coming to Washington if he wanted to. "In fact" said he, "I have been here now for two days."

Mr. Kasson—And the top of your head is still on. [Laughter.]

Garrison, in response to further questions, said he was advised by Irwin not to attempt to get the Brazilian subsidy bill through without money, and he (Irwin) was using large sums of money, and that every time Stockwell came down here it cost him $100,000 more. [Laughter.]

Ex-Mayor Hall, of New York, telegraphed that he never said to any one that a member of the committee was implicated, and never heard any one say so.

Geo. E. Miles, of the New York *Tribune*, testified that it was not he that carried to the office rumors concerning members of this committee.

Schuyler R. Ingham testified that he received ten thousand dollars in two payments, and had only spoken casually to members in advocacy of the subsidy. He shared his money with no one.

Irwin will be examined to-morrow morning.

Centennial Exhibition.

The President to-day sent a message to the House of Representatives, enclosing a report of the board named by the head of each executive department, and the Department of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institution, appointed in March last, for the purpose of securing a complete arrangement of articles to be exhibited from the executive departments at the International Exposition in Philadelphia in July, 1876. The report gives a statement of what is proposed to be exhibited by the departments, together with an estimate of the expense which will be incurred, namely, $761,000. The President recommends that such appropriation be made.

Ohio River Improvement.

George H. Thurston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the Ohio river, made an argument before the House Committee on Commerce to-day urging an appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the new system of slack water dams or locks between Pittsburgh and Wheeling to secure a sufficient depth of water in the channel at all seasons. The committee took no action.

—William Kerr, a young man of twenty, residing a few miles form Greensburg, Pa., was instantly killed on Tuesday. He had entered his brother's house, one mile out on the Pittsburgh pike, and had with him a shot gun. By some means the gun was discharged into Kerr's head, with the fatal result stated. Kerr has a brother in Allegheny, and one in Pittsburgh, South S de.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1875.

The Scandal Trial.

Judge Neilson was on the bench of the Brooklyn City Court early this morning, and the body of the hall and gallery were comfortably filled and soon afterwards crowded. Mr. Beecher's two sons were present, and Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field, and Mrs. Shearman were in their accustomed seats. All the counsel, with the exception of ex-Judge Porter, were promptly on time. The defendant and wife came into Court about a quarter of an hour after the formal opening of Court. Moulton was called to the witness stand, when Mr. Evarts stated that ex-Judge Porter was unable to be present, and was suffering from a severe attack of influenza. He suggested that the cross-examination of the witness be divided between General Tracy and himself.

Mr. Beach opposed this, as it was not proper, but advised that the cross-examination be laid over until ex-Judge Porter was able to resume his duties. Mr. Fullerton also contended that when the witness was cross-examined it should be by one of the counsel. Mr. Evarts proposed that he should resume the cross-examination and would be assisted by Mr. Tracy. Mr. Beach objected, on the ground that such plan would be improper and out order.

Mr. Tracy asked how it happened that on both his direct and cross-examination the witness spoke first of Beecher's referring to his "expression towards Mrs. Tilton," and then corrected himself by saying "sexual expression."

Witness replied that if that was the case he had merely dropped a word.

Mr. Morris said that the published report of the testimony on this point in the direct examination was incorrect, as the notes of the official reporter would show.

Mr. Evarts said it was well understood that the notes of the official stenographer would be accepted as superior authority to the reports of any newspaper. The answer of witness on the direct examination could be easily determined by those notes.

The usual recess was then taken, after which the cross-examination was continued.

Mr. Moulton said: The letter of Mrs. Tilton asking Mr. Beecher to return her retraction was directed to me. I have not got the envelope, but suppose it was torn off and destroyed.

Mr. Tracy asked for the letter which Mr. Morris said was left in his office, and he had of an assistant of his.

Witness continued: I read the letter of Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher directing the return of the retraction letter; after I had read the letter of explanation from Mr. Tilton, I offered to destroy both letters if he gave me the retraction letter, or keep them both safe, not to be made public. I meant to keep them both safe. I knew from Tilton's expression to me that the letters were destroyed he could never follow up the accusation against Beecher. He said that he would save his family from disgrace at all hazards.

General Tracy read a letter asking the return of the letters of retraction and confession, addressed to Moulton, and written by Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Beecher and I, continued witness, had two conversations in December 31st with regard to the charges brought by Bowen against Theodore Tilton. On the evening of December 30th Beecher told me he sympathized with Bowen, and took sides with him against Tilton. On December 31st Beecher told me that Mrs Beecher had heard some stories from Mrs. Morse, and sympathized with Mrs. Tilton; but Mrs. Beecher said she did not believe the stories of Mrs. Morse, as she was a dangerous woman.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 20.—The two Houses met in convention at 12 o'clock and proceeded to ballot for United States Senator at once. After comparing yesterday's vote, the first ballot was taken, as follows: Johnson, 30; Stevens, 16; Brown, 15; Bate, 13; Savage, 10; Ewing, 1; Quarle 7; Kennedy, 1. The next five ballots were about the same. On the seventh ballot the vote stood, Johnson, 31; Stevens, 17; Brown, 16; Bate, 15; Savage, 7; Ewing, 6; Quarle, 6. Paine, 1. The convention, after the seventh ballot, adjourned until noon to-morrow.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, January 20.—The balloting for United States Senator was resumed to-day. The first: Thayer, 13; Dundy, 14; Paddock, 9; Mason, 5; scattering 3. Second: Thayer, 17; Dundy, 14. Paddock, 8, scattering, 10. Third: Thayer, 14; Dundy, 15; Paddock, 9. Adjourned to 9:00 to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 20.— Both houses in joint committee to-day elected Francis Kernan United States Senator, to succeed Reuben C. Fenton.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 20.—The joint convention of the General Assembly to-day elected Hon. Thos. H. McDonald as United State Senator by ten majority. The vote stood: McDonald, 78; Pratt, 44; Buchanan, 13; Holmin, 3; Thompson, 6; Curry 2. There were four absentees.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 20.—The Legislature in joint convention to-day voted as follows: Ramsey, 61; Donnelly, 51; Davis, 24; Scattering, 10. In the vote Ramsey gained one, Donnelly lost two, and Davis held his own.

DELAWARE.

DOVER, DEL., January 20.—Thomas F. Bayard has been re-elected United States Senator.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, January 20.—Henry L. Dawes was elected United States Senator by the legislature on the second ballot to-day. The vote was as follows: Dawes, 140; C. F. Adams, 98; Abbott, 10; H. L. Pierce, 1; G. R. Hoar, 9; N. P. Banks, 1; C. Devens, Jr., 10. Whole number of votes, 269; necessary to a choice, 135.

THE GALLOWS.

Fred. Heidenblut Hanged at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20. — Fred. Heiden but was hanged this morning for the murder of Godfrey Kehule, on the 31st of December, 1873. He passed the early part of last night in prayer and reading the Scriptures, retiring at two o'clock. From that time until five this morning he slept. After breakfast he remained in prayer for at least an hour and a half. His spiritual adviser reached the cell about half-past seven o'clock, and remained with him up to the time of his execution, which began at precisely 10:45, and seventeen minutes after his heart ceased to pulsate. He died of strangulation. The execution was conducted in as private a manner as possible.

UTAH.

Fearful Storm.

SALT LAKE, January 20.—A fearful storm is reported in the Sierra Nevadas and vicinity. A number of bridges on the Central Pacific Railroad are reported washed way; among others, that at Sacramento.

Fatal Snow Slide.

Last night at 7 o'clock a snow slide occurred at Alta City, Little Cottonwood Canon, Utah. The slide came into the upper portion of the town, demolishing two houses and killing six persons—Jas. Carr, his wife and two children, and John Vanderleen and Mickey Kelley.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 21, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, rapidly falling barometer, decided rise in temperature, increasing easterly and southerly winds, and followed by light rains, except partly as snow in the latter district and the northern portion of the former.

TO-LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated at 154 Fourth avenue ja20:m18

TO LET—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, ALL newly papered and in good order; gas in all the rooms, situated on Avery street, near Madison avenue, on the Parks, in Allegheny. Enquire of W. WILTON, at the house. ja6:146-ws

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIous Brick Warehouse, No. 211 Liberty street; new and complete. Inquire of STEELE & ELPHINSTONE, corner of Sandusky and Locust streets, Allegheny, or of R. H. KING, at Cash Insurance Company, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

TO LET—STORE ROOM AND DWELLING, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street. ja1:109

TO LET—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR Insurance or Banking purposes. Apply at the AMERICAN BANK, New Iron Bank Block, JOHN FLOYD.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS WAREhouse, No. 231 Liberty street, now occupied by S. McCrickard & Co. Apply to JAS. H. PARKER, 309 Liberty street. ja12:184

TO LET—TWO LARGE, CONNECTED modern Dwelling Houses, 26 rooms, cellars, yard, etc. Suitable for a hotel; in good location, fronting on Water street and Fifth av

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25¾f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

A LOAN of $20,000,000, said to have been negotiated by the Prince Imperial, of France, looks very much like attempting to restore the Empire.

A WESTERN paper puts Whitelaw Reid's testimony thusly: "He had heard something from a man, who had heard something from a man who thought he knew something."

A STRANGE dispatch comes from Spain to the effect that the Republicans of Barcelona are arranging a general rising in the interest of Don Carlos. A singular movement, if true.

PHILADELPHIA has disposed of a murderer,—Heidenblut being hanged there yesterday for the murder of Kehule. This enforcement of the law against murderers is very necessary and important.

IRWIN has at last succumbed, and sent word to the Investigating Committee that he will answer such questions as they choose to ask him. The impression prevails that they know about all he could tell.

THE election of Wallace was formally made in joint session of the Legislature yesterday,—he receiving 125 votes, and Allison 116,—a majority of nine for Wallace. This finally settles this question.

THE election of Mr. Dawes as United States Senator for Massachusetts yesterday is a proper recognition of a man who has rendered his State able and excellent service in the House, for several years. He will make a practical and valuable Senator.

IT is remarked by several journals that the class of men selected by the Democracy for United States Senators is not generally of a high order. In this particular they will notgain in influence in the Senate, their advance being only just so much voting strength.

THE Bonapartists are gaining strength in France quite rapidly. The last election in the Hautes Pyrenees resulted in the success of Cazeau, the Imperialist candidate. In several of the recent elections, the Imperialists were triumphant, and their prospects are regarded as very flattering.

WAR is rumored to have been declared between Montenegro and Turkey. There has been a long standing feud between the Montenegrins and Turks, owing to the encroachments of the latter on the rights claimed by the former. Turkey is much the stronger, and has already dealt hardly in war with the other. The importance of the contest, however, is the belief that other and greater Powers will become involved.

THE fact that not one of the dissentient Democrats at Harrisburg failed to vote for Wallace shows conclusively that the force of party discipline, in those cases, was more respected than conscience. The opposition to him was put on conscientious grounds,—he being declared by Buckalew constitutionally ineligible.' If there was to be a bolt, this was what it would hinge upon, but there was no bolt. Moral: To a Democrat, party is more than conscience. Trust not such.

AFTER the parade of protests from the churchly element at New Orleans, we have from Boston the other side,—commendatory resolutions from the same source. The Methodist preachers of Boston and vicinity, in convention assembled Monday, unanimously thanked the Administration for interfering to preserve law and order in New Orleans. They also thanked Wendell Phillips for his brave speech in Faneuil Hall, delivered in the intervals of cowardly hises from the noisy Democrats and weak-kneed Republicans. The re-action from noisy denunciation has fairly set in.

THE election of Mr. Wallace to the Senate of the United States gratifies a life long and cherished ambition, for which laborious days and sleepless nights have been sacrificed. It is understood that his political career has centred upon the idea of climbing into the honorable position he has reached at last. Few out of politics know how much is involved in such an effort. To suddenly leap from obscurity into public prominence and honor is a piece of good fortune that comes of luck. But when a man sets out to work his way to position, in politics, where so many aspirants are in waiting, involves tireless energy and unfailing sagacity. We are not Mr. Wallace's chroniclers,—but there is a chance, just here, for many a good word in his favor.

THE aggregate of imports at Philadelphia for 1874 has been made up, showing a gain, as compared with 1873, of $698,-924,66. Comparing the figures in some of the leading articles of traffic with those representing the results of the previous year, we find that an increase is registered in cotton, $691,169; in flax $467,923; in leather and its products $279,579; in opium, $226,156; in silks, $397,000; in tin plates, $168,502; in wine and spirits, $96,420, and in woolen manufactures, $1,-463,178. The decrease is most noticeable as follows: in copper, $81,841; in iron and its manufactures, $2,617,142; in lead, $49,335; in metals, $31,028; in provisions, $80,611; in soda carbonate, $611,-573; in sugar, $2,207,055; in molasses, $607,330, and in clay, $37,101. This is an excellent showing, as regard the volume of business, and is bearing on the general problem of American industry.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in his forthcoming "Recollections," illustrates afresh on how small an issue great events may turn. Referring to the Alabama trouble, he says, "If Mr. Adams, who is a man of high honor and unblemished character, had given me these assurances, I should at once have agreed to arbitrate; but Mr. Adams knew perfectly well that he could give me no such assurances. In fact Mr. Fish, who succeeded Mr. Seward as Secretary of State, did not scruple to allege that Lord Palmerston and I, the Prime Minister and Secretary of State, Sir Roundell Palmer and the law officers of the crown, Sir Thomas Freemantle and the Commissioners of Customs, were all guilty of falsehood and hypocrisy." Thus an assurance, that really touched only a question of national pride was all that was needed to have settled the Alabama difficulty. Whether it was proper for Secretary Seward to yield the point, or for Lord Russell to yield English pride may be a debatable question. As it was, neither yielded, and a long and expensive controversy ensued. It may be said, however, that the people of both countries sustained the views of their respective Governments. Thus it is,—in many instances, large events depend upon trivial circumstances. Fortunately, as regards England and America, the subject was speedily disposed of, in a peaceful and honorable spirit. But it is not always so.

THE bill introduced in our State Senate in favor of granting the press more liberty, is not only just in itself, but recognizes the press in a manner that is gratifying. No principle, maintained in the present libel law, is put aside in this, but the privilege of showing the truth of statements made, and of the absence of malice is clearly given in this proposed law. Now, these things can only be smuggled before a jury, and are not always permitted clandestinely, even. Such a law as is proposed will prevent speculative or malicious prosecutions, while it will not prevent the easy recovery of damages where a real libel is published. The time has come when the press deserves some consideration in this business. It not unfrequently happens that parties engage in libel suits, with no other purpose than to get money,—a sort of character speculation, or levying of blackmail. We are confident in the belief that in this State there is far less purpose on the part of the press to willfully libel any person than there is on the part of persons to catch at anything that may be said in the papers as a cause for a suit for libel.

THE address of Lieutenant-Governor Latta, following his taking the oath of office, while Sophomorish, is also of questionable taste, in at least two particulars. His allusion to the working classes, while right in sentiment, was so far-fetched as evidently to show that the subject was introduced for a purpose,—to show that Latta is the friend of the working man. His reference to Louisiana affairs was clearly in bad taste. He was addressing a body the majority in which are of an opposing political faith. It is doubtful if he had any right to address them at all,—at most it is a right conferred by courtesy, not recognized in law. To urge offensive insinuations to those who confer a courtesy is the worst of boorishness. We appreciate, of course, the fact that Mr. Latta had a vast deal on his mind, and was anxious to unbosom himself, and make all due allowance for the gush on occasions of the kind,—but we really think that he might have avoided toadyism and discourtesy, and still have made a fair speech. However, we suppose it continues to be true,—"where little is given, little is required."

A CAREFUL reading of the testimony of Whitelaw Reid, before the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee, illustrates how slight the basis often is of reports against the good name of men in prominent position. His testimony was absolutely trifling, as to material information, and even this was on the say-so of Wall street speculators, received at second hand from irresponsible reporters. On this basis, however, many insinuations were published, that were tantamount to charges, —to the effect that members of the Committee,—Dawes and Wood,—had received money, and were seeking to cover up the evidence. Not only is the report positively denied, but Mr. Dawes explains that it could not be true in his case, as he was an avowed friend of the Subsidy from the beginning. The truth in this entire business seems to be that Irwin wasted a large sum of money, on sharks and lobbyists, and while some of it may have fallen in the hands of members of Congress, the principal portion of it passed into the possession of men who really could not control a vote. In the main it was money squandered. But the utterly unreliable character of the rumors on which the New York papers base positive declarations is strikingly shown in Reid's testimony.

IT IS very natural that Admiral Porter should desire a large and efficient navy, just as it is natural that General Sherman should desire a large and efficient army. Therefore, the fact that he attempts to show the importance of adding largely to the efficiency of the navy is not to be thought strangely of. He is the chief officer of that arm of the service, and the more important it, is the greater is his importance. But it does not follow, from all this that we should have a large and expensive navy. Our instincts and history are against it. Nor is the example of Europe of any influence with us. This nation does not aspire to the honor of competing with Europe in naval display. Hitherto we have followed the arts of peace, until the necessities of war were upon us. We then rapidly prepared for the emergency, and in all our encounters have had no occasion for shame. Our discoveries and inventions, during the rebellion, revolutionized the system of naval warfare, and it is not certain that other and greater inventions are not in the future. We do not believe the people would object, were our forty-eight monitors sold, and the money covered into the Treasury. In time of peace we follow the arts of peace,—in time of war, we attend to the arts of war.

THE LAW ENFORCED.

Yesterday Samuel Beighley was executed in the Court House at Greensburg for the murder of Joseph Kerr. There are suspicions that he was concerned in the murder of Lizzie Mess, but the prisoner made no confession of such participation. His crime was that of premeditated, brutal murder, fully resolved on in his sober senses, and for little reason. After he had resolved to commit the deed, he nerved himself with liquor, and then gave effect to his plans. The criminal had led a life of wrong-doing, having been associated with thieves and burglars. There were no relieving qualities about him. All his instincts were brutal and criminal, and his end befitted his life. His execution is shown by his confession to have been important. He belonged to a class of criminals that can only be intimidated by the stern and prompt execution of the law. His death will exert a salutary influence. We do not wish to seem, even, to desire to hurry any unfortunate, or criminal person to his grave, but the same reasons which urged the execution of Beighley also render important the prompt hanging of Ortwein. The question involved is simply that of the safety of the public against the miscreants who fear nothing but the stern enforcement of law. The case of Beighley clearly illustrates, even to the mad ravings of religious subjects with which his confession closes, that he was utterly destitute of refinement, or regard for anything but his own safety. He was one of a class,—and the only control that can be exercised over this class is that which comes from the rigid application of justice. We need, therefore, further examples to impress the class referred to. Ortwein's case has been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and if it has finally reached the Governor's hands, we insist that the issuing of the death warrant is in order. The sudden stoppage of burglary when the Mayor, in response to the united demand of the press, inf used fresh life into the Police Department, shows the closeness with which that class watch the operations of justice. What Westmoreland has had of example, Allegheny county needs,—and the sooner it is given, the more salutary the result.

Along with this comes another phase of the subject. Beighley illustrates the fact that we have among us entirely amenable to moral influences, who are neglected, and who drift into crime, first trivial, and deeds of darkest villainy or murder. We referred yesterday to a case in New York, then worse, until at last they are ready for where one neglected girl, who might easily have been prevented from evil if taken charge of when young, fell into crime and became the mother of a brood of criminals, who in turn gave birth to another brood of vicious beings,—all of which preyed upon and became pests of society. The same law is operative every where. Once the criminal taste is developed, and the habit confirmed, we have no further opportunity to save them, as a rule. Then only the terror of law restrains. But before such habits have been formed, and while they are yet tractable, many of those who have criminal tendencies can be reformed, and trained to better modes of thought and life. We insist upon it, that the great question of the hour is, not how we shall reform hardened criminals sentenced to undergo terms of service in the Penitentiary, —but to *prevent the young from becoming criminals*. Once they have gone so far as to be incarcerated in the Penitentiary they have, as a rule, gone too far to be saved. A law of their nature, as well as the force of circumstances, impel them on in their career. If we are to be saved from the criminal classes,—the churches and the benevolent must operate against the beginning of vice,—must lay their hands on the young, and restrain and save them from a vicious career. The case of Beighley, Ortwein and others, are a loud call to duty in repressing crime.

PERSONAL.

THE royal family of Hanover—King George, Queen Marie and the Princess Royal—are all in Paris.

THE Paine Memorial Building in Boston is nearly completed, and will be dedicated on the 29th instant, the anniversary of Thomas Paine's birthday.

MRS. WM. M. TWEED has lately lost the use of one eye, by the accidental explosion of a cap on a pistol in the hands of one of her sons, while the weapon was close to her face.

THE following name is on a mine payroll up the valley: Authonestz Dominitzie Schimakinschieffliestyle. It is needless to say that its owner is called Tony for short.

LORD BROUGHAM is very graphically described in "Some Old Letters," in *Scribner*, for February. He was tall and ugly, but rattled away his nonsense in the drawing-room in the most agreeable fashion.

MR. and MRS SARTORIS sailed from Liverpool in the steamer Republic on the 14th inst. for New York. There they will be met by President and Mrs. Grant, with whom Mrs. Nellie and her husband will spend the winter months.

MONSEIGNEUR DUPANLOUP, of Paris, recently received the congratulations of his clergy, on the anniversary of his silver and his golden wedding, if that term may be applied to a celibate. He has been fifty years a priest and twenty-five years a bishop.

THE marriage is announced of Mlle. de Pleumartin with the young Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, son of the late Minister to the Emperor Napoleon III. Mlle. de Pleumartin is the heiress to a fortune of several million francs, and belongs to one of the most highly connected families in France.

CHARLES W. PLUMMER, a Newark, N. J., society-duck, had to pay Miss Grace E. Plummer, a belle of the same city, for "hugging her on the parlor sofa, kissing her every time they met, and going to sleep on her shoulder," the neat sum of $5,000; but, as this sort of thing went on for sixteen months, the bill was not excessive. Nice girl, Miss Plummer.

SENOR JIMENEZ and his two sons, Jose Julian and Nicasio, negroes of the purest type, are among the best pupils of Leipsic Conservatoire. The father is a violinist, the elder son a violincellist, and the younger a pianist. They play trios together like great musical artists, and are received into society and treated like their fellow-students of white blood.

AN anecdote of Mr. Gerrit Smith relates that on one occasion, when a visitor had outstayed his welcome and had become a preternatural nuisance, Mr. Smith in the morning prayed for a blessing to descend upon "our visiting brother, who will this day depart from us." And he departed. Such a pin as that was sharp enough to be felt by the most pachydermatous of folks.

A FEW days ago Mr. Philipp Deidesheimer, the mining expert, who estimates the value of the ore in the Consolidated Virginia and California silver mines of Nevada to be worth $1,500,000,000, was honored with a serenade by the California Club in San Francisco. Gratitude to Mr. Deidesheimer for giving points in regard to mining stocks, which led to rich returns to certain young men, he said to have been the motive of this compliment.

THE Queen of England's daughters are examples to the rest of the fashionable world in industry and taste. At the royal Swiss cottage each of the princesses has a garden which she cultivates with her own hands. They have learned to cook, and they frequently sit down to a meal prepared by one or the other. Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is a clever artist, and all of them are accomplished in some way or other, besides being excellent linguists.

STANLEY has written a private letter to an English friend, from which we make the following extract: "My Dear Joe—This is a day of farewell for me, for to-morrow or the next day I depart on the exploring expedition across the Zanzian Strait for the main land, and the day after our disembarkation the long, long, fearfully long march will begin, as well as the silence which will involve me and mine for a long, long time to come. Good-bye to you, old fellow; peace and prosperity follow thee and thine, and accept a friendly though regretful farewell from your friend, Henry M. Stanley. Zanzibar, November 10, 1874."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A PURE breed merino ram was lately sold in Australia for $2,525.

IT has been noted that of the eight bishops chosen by the Episcopal Church since October last, five were under forty years of age.

SALEM, MASS., has made a practical experiment in lighting her street lamps with electricity. The method is said to work very well.

Two persons employed in the financial department of the city of Paris have been caught in corrupt practices, involving small robberies of $40,000.

AT Hamilton, Can., a rooster soundly thrashed an American eagle. The glorious bird screamed and screamed for freedom, and finally obtained it by flight.

AN Iowa City man sawed out a cake of ice that had frozen in it a bass, which is described as being perfect to the end of fins and having the appearance of swimming.

THE February *Atlantic Monthly* will be particularly rich in poetry. Bryant, Longfellow, Stedman, Celia Thaxter, Kate Putnam Osgood and J. T. Trowbridge each contribute a poem.

THERE is said to be an enormous increase in the number of rats in England, owing to the destruction of weasels, owls, hawks and other natural enemies of the rat, by the preservers of game.

CHINA has emerged from her comparative seclusion to borrow the sum of $3,138,375, for which she is willing to take ninety-five cents as a dollar, pay eight per cent. interest, and give her customs revenue as a security.

THE Central City (Colorado) *Register* has been presented with a steam engine, boiler apparatus complete for printing the paper by steam, by an admirer named Smith. Something like a New Year's present.

ACCORDING to the first annual report of the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C., 72,126 persons visited that institution in the year 1874. Of these, 66,073 were admitted on free days, and 9,953 on other days. The total endowment fund now amounts to $870,000, and the annual income to $62,000.

LUCY HOOPER, writing from Europe about the German hair trade, describes a switch of light brown hair six feet in length, for which the original owner had been paid $100. This braid is to be placed on exhibition at the American Centennial, and will drive all the women in free America into hysterical covetousness.

THE Bank of France contains a brick for which 1000 francs, about $200, was paid. It was taken from the ruins of a burned house, and the image and figures of a note for 1000 francs are burned on the surface, transferred by the heat from a real note. This brick the bank redeemed on presentation, as if it were the note itself.

CHARLES BLANC proves from history that large bonnets are indicative of a religious sentiment in fashionable society, and small ones of the opposite. He does not state whether high bonnets denote spirituality, (if so, how ideal the present race must be growing;) broad ones liberal views; and long, narrow ones, the prevalence of Puritanical ideas.

THE city of Covington, Ky., recently paid about $13,000 for removing bodies from an old graveyard lot, and grading it, but after the money was expended, it was ascertained that the lot was deeded to the city for a graveyard, and could be used for no other purpose by the city. So the city had to leave two or three dead bodies buried in the lot, to keep the heirs of the grantor from pouncing on it.

IN Blandenburg, recently, a young married woman became possessed with the idea that her proper vocation was that of a novelist. So she secretly began a thrilling story, in which the hero was to be strangled by his jealous wife. Into the most tragic scene she determined to pour her whole soul, and in order to properly describe it she went to the bedside of her sleeping spouse, and placing her hands about his neck, choked him into insensibility. He knocked her down with a chair as soon as he revived, and the novel went into the stove.

IT is reported that a deed has just been discovered bearing the date of 1736, and conveying Smutty Nose Island, New Hampshire, to the British Government for its use forever. The island is one of the Isles of Shoals, and it is famous as the scene of the terrible Wagner murder. We trust that Great Britain will not attempt to take possession of the property. It would be very unpleasant for us to have to go to war to enforce the Monroe doctrine in the case of a heap of rocks worth about $1,000. But we would be compelled to do it. Great Britain occupying the sacred soil of New Hampshire would be unendurable.

WOMEN.

Marriage an Obstacle to Professional Life in Woman.

We have been studying woman, in her relation to the subject of this paper, as a sexual being; and, if we continue the study in the same direction, we must arrive at the conclusion that marriage is not an optional matter with her. On the contrary, it is a prime necessity to her normal, physical, and intellectual life. There is an undercurrent of impulse impelling every healthy woman to marry. That this is a law of her sexual being we know by the positive evidence of medical men and others. We also know that the married woman exerts a more marked influence upon men, and society in general, than the celibate. There is also, among married women, a more perfect equilibrium between the intellectual, physical, and sexual forces; and yet, necessary as marriage is for woman, in the present relation of the sexes, it must in every way impair her prospects of success in professional work.

The effect of celibacy upon women has often elicited the remarks of gynæcologists. Dr. Tilt says of marriage: "It is easier to prove the benefits of marriage than to measure accurately the evils of celibacy, which I believe to be a fruitful source of uterine disease. The sexual instinct is a healthy impulse, claiming satisfaction as a natural right." Again: "An enlarged field of observation convinces me that the profession has not in any wise exaggerated the influence of marriage on women, and that its dangers are infinitesimal as compared with those of celibacy." Nearly every treatise upon gynæcology may be quoted to establish the same fact. It is upon the mind of woman that the defeated sexuality act reflexly in a morbid manner. Dr. Maudsley, who has had abundant opportunities for observation, says: "The sexual passion is one of the strongest in Nature, and as soon as it comes into activity it declares its influence on every pulse of organic life, revolutionizing the entire nature, conscious and unconscious; when, therefore, the means of its gratification entirely fail, and when there is no vicarious outlet for its energy, the whole system feels the effects, and exhibits them in restlessness and irritability, in a morbid self-feeling taking a variety of forms." While it is true that the engrossing care of professional life, or of a skilled labor, will serve as a partial "vicarious outlet for its energy," in contrast to an idle life, yet this will in no manner act as a substitute for the natural expression of this physiological want. Its constant suppression will tinge the thought and manner of the woman. This is not an unreasonable statement, when we reflect that bodily derangements, not at all serious, will often account for changes in the mind and manner, as well as for the entire mental habit of men otherwise strong. If we contrast her with man in this respect, the chances are infinitely against woman in professional life. The penalty of sex is an episode in man's life. The tribute to his sexuality once paid, he is practically unsexed, and the trained intellectual man moves among women and men with scarcely more than a consciousness of his reproductive faculty. But sex in woman is a living presence. From the age of fifteen to that of forty-five, her life is crowded with startling physiological acts. Ovulation, impregnation, conception, gestation, parturition, lactation, and the menopause, co-ated with each other for supremacy—each act a mystery; each attended with its peculiar peril; and most of them evoking in its behalf the highest efforts of which her physical organization is capable. It will demand genius indeed to enable woman to rival man in the field of labor, and, at the same time, contend with the *inexorable law of reproduction*.—DR. VAN DE WARKER, *in Popular Science Monthly for February.*

BURIAL OF MURDERERS.

Superstition of the Relatives Regarding the Service.

The original arrangements for the burial of the bodies of the two Long Island executed murderers, Jarvis and Jackson, could not be carried out in all particulars on account of the superstitious fears of their relatives, as well as of the negroes of Jerusalem residing in the neighborhood of Jarvis' late residence. After their execution, the bodies were taken by the undertaker to Jerusalem, the intention being to place them in the colored Methodist church there, and to have the funeral ceremonies on Sunday, with a sermon by Rev. Eliakim Levi, pastor of the church. Upon arrival at Jerusalem, however, no one could be found who would consent to watch with the bodies. In this emergency it was proposed to place them in Mrs. Jarvis' house, but she would not consent to this arrangement, and Jackson's relatives also refused to receive them. It was then decided that the bodies should be buried at once, and graves were accordingly prepared in the yard adjoining the church. Mr. Seaman N. Smedeker, Supervisor of the Town of Hempstead, who had known the prisoners from boyhood, and to whom Jarvis confessed the crime, in the absence of the Pastor, conducted the services at the grave, only a few of the residents of the neighborhood beside the Jarvis and Jackson families being present. The burial took place about sundown. The reason why the negroes in the neighborhood refused to have anything to do with the bodies is supposed to be that Jarvis, during his life, had the reputation of being a worker in charms, and they were afraid that even after death he might be able to do them some harm.

Surgical Love Letters.

It has sometimes been supposed that the extremely charming grace and readiness with which Mr. Bob Sawyer entertained general society with horribly interesting surgical tales reached a step beyond nature. That this supposition is groundless seems to be proved by the manner of courtship of one Mr. Josiah Sargent, of London, recently tutored for breach of promise of marriage. "With what a graceful tenderness he loves! Mr. Joseph Addison might well have said of Josiah, who was a surgeon in a hospital, and in that character wrote divers letters to his Lydia. Ordinary courtship Josiah seems to have disdained; his way was to chop off people's legs and arms, and then frantically seize a pen and describe the operation to the superior creature who possessed his heart. He was accustomed, in genial little notes, to anticipate the occurrences of the day. "It is very likely," he affably remarks, "we are going to take a child's leg off," and goes on to give Lydia professional opinions concerning her pulse, when any other fiance would have talked commonplace trash about her lily-white hand. It is so seldom that soft romance and lofty practicality are thus blended, that a sympathetic world has great cause to regret the oblivion which now surrounds the ingenious Josiah.

The Inebriate Asylum.

The report of the Secretary of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Inebriate Asylum for the year 1874 contains some matters of general interest. The year commenced with 82 patients and closed with 70. The number of patients was 254. Of these latter, 12 were country patients. Of the 172 admitted during the year, 79 had received a common school education, 65 an academical one, and 28 a collegiate one; 104 were constant drinkers, 98 periodical smokers, 13 opium eaters, 152 users of tobacco in some form; 97 were married and 75 single. Merchants furnished the largest number of patients of one class, there being these 35, of clerks, 29; book-keepers, 12; lawyers, 11; manufacturers, 10; physicians, 9; bankers and brokers, 9; butchers, 6; farmers and mechanics, each 5; hatters, 4; civil engineers, druggists, printers, each 3; carpenters, hotel-keepers, officers of the United States, publishers, each 2; bakers, chemists, draymen, fruit-growers, hop-raisers, insurance agents, professors of music, surveyors, teachers, tanners, each 1. There were 8 who had no occupation.

Communion Wine.

The *Christian Intelligencer* says: "One of our correspondents has sent us a lengthy article condemning the action of a Temperance Convention at Muskegon, Mich., which voted, 50 against 2, that no 'intoxicating liquor' ought to be used in the observance of the Lord's Supper. We heartily echo the opinion of the respected writer, that the cause of temperance will be best promoted by its advocates keeping within their proper limits, without interference with the churches in their sacramental usages. Yet those who provide the elements should also see that both the bread and wine shall be of the best which the market affords. We have eaten bread and tasted wine at the Lord's Supper, neither of which were fit for ordinary use. There is no excuse for such neglect of the proprieties of the Sacrament. As well might Baptism be performed with foul water."

That correspondent has evidently partaken of wine other than at the Lord's Supper.

Lost Pictures.

The London journals are bemoaning the irreparable loss to British art in the destruction of Hogarth's famous picture of "The Strolling Players in a Barn." This picture was in the country mansion of the Wood family. The owner of the estate—a young man recently attaining his majority had arranged to rent his house for the season. With this view most of the pictures had been removed, and it was intended to have placed the Hogarth picture in the loan collection of a public museum. "Unhappily," says the London *Telegraph*, "before this sensible design could be carried out a fire took place, and the priceless picture is lost to the proprietor and the country forever." "The Strolling Players in a Barn" was painted originally in 1741 for an ancestor of the Wood family. Hogarth received for the work seventy-five pounds, and his receipt for this modest payment was attached to the picture.

CORN SONG.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard!
Heap high the golden corn;
No richer gift has autumn poured
From out her lavish horn.

Let other lands, exulting glean
The apple from the pine,
The orange from its glossy green,
The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us when the storm shall drift
Our harvest fields with snow.

Through vistas of grass and flowers
Our plows their furrows made,
While on the hills the sun and showers,
Of changeful April played.

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain,
Beneath the sun of May,
And frightened from our sprouting grain,
The robber crows away.

All through the long bright days of June
Its leaves grew bright and fair,
And waved in hot midsummer noon,
Its soft and snowy hair.

And now with Autumn's moonlit eyes,
Its harvest time is come,
We pluck away its frosty leaves,
And bear its treasures home.

Then richer than the fabled gifts
Apollo showered of old,
Fair hands the broken grains shall sift.
And knead its meal of gold.

Let vapid idlers roll in silk,
Around the costly board;
Give us the bowl of samp and milk,
By homespun beauty poured.

Then shame on all the proud and vain,
Whose folly laughs to scorn
The blessings of our hardy grain,
Our wealth of golden corn.

Let earth withhold her goodly root;
Let mildew blight the rye;
Give to the worm the orchard fruit,
And wheat fields to the fly.

But let the good old corn adorn
The hills our fathers trod;
Still let us for his golden corn
Send up our thanks to God.

HUMOROUS.

NOTHING recalls to the mind of the married man the joys of his single life so vividly as to find that the baby has been eating crackers in bed.

REALLY very awkward, indeed!—Dentist: "Come, my little dear, and sit on my knee." Little dear: "No, I shan't, unless mamma does too!"

"KATY, have you laid the cloth for breakfast yet?" "Ah' sure I have, mem—and everything else but the eggs, an' isn't that the ould hen's work, surely?"

A WESTERN editor asserts that it is "no use trying to publish a nonpareil newspaper in a long primer community," which will be readily understood by the initiated.

A DISRESPECTFUL son asked his father: "Why is neighbor Smith's liquor shop like a counterfeit dollar?" "I can't tell, my son." "Because you can't pass it," said the boy.

MR. M. A. WOOLEN was married, on Thursday night, to Miss Ida Biard. Sensible girl; she will find it nice to have something warm and Woolen about her this cold weather, while he is satisfied that he is not worsted.

"AH, Sam, so you've been in trouble, hab you?" "Yes, Jim, yes." "Well, well, cheer up, man; adversity tries us, and shows up our best qualities." "Ah, but adversity didn't try me; it was an old waggabond of a Judge, and he showed up my worst qualities."

A NEW ORLEANS minister recently married a colored couple, and at the conclusion of the ceremony he remarked: "On such occasions as this it is customary to kiss the bride, but in this case we omit it." To this unclerical remark the indignant bridegroom very pertinently replied: "On such an occasion as this is as customary to give the minister ten dollars, but in this case we will omit it."

"WALL, stranger," said a backwoodsman to a man whom the landlord of the hotel both were stopping at had detailed to sleep with him—"Wall, stranger, I've no objection to you sleeping with me, none in the least; but I'd secete to me the bed is rather narrow for you to sleep comfortable considering how I dream. You see I am an old trapper, and generally dream of shootin' and sculpin' Injuns. Where I stopped night before last they charged me five dollars extra, 'cause I happened to whittle up the head-board in the night. But you can come, stranger if you like, I feel kinder peaceable now."

Means to Get Rich.

Ten or twelve years ago there was a miner working in the upper levels of the Comstock at $4 per day. He lived in a little cabin down the canyon, did his own cooking, and whistled softly. "There's a good time coming, boys." To-day that miner walks about the streets of Virginia City, as cordial as in the old days; he dresses no better than any ordinary gentleman of Virginia, and eats no better food than a conscientious editor ought to have. And yet, as his fortune is rated in the stock list daily, he is so rich that, were his stocks turned into money, he could lend Scott that $70,000,000 he wants and have enough left to live comfortably upon. He could, unaided, go down and open, at his own expense, the Darien Canal; or should his fancy run that way, he could advertise to-morrow, that the Government through him had determined to resume immediately specie payments, and pretty nearly make the promise good. He could endow a college in each State of the Union with $2,000,-000 each, or could build a double track narrow gauge railroad from San Francisco to New York, and solve at once the problem of cheap transportation. There is no telling, indeed, what he might do; but what he will do is apparent enough. He has been when thirty feet of ore near the surface was a big mine. At 1,500 feet he has found it three or four times as wide. He believes at 4,000 he will strike it 500 feet wide, and get rich, and he is going for it.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

Tale of a Sack.

The London *Graphic* says. "Monte Cristo's escape from the sack which he flung into the sea from the Chateau d'If has been imitated by an ingenious Persian. Having incurred the displeasure of a high functionary at Shiraz, Mohammed Mizra was condemned to be fastened up in a sack with a viper, a cock, and a cat, and after an hours' time, when the happy family had improved their acquaintance, the sack and its contents were to be thrown into the river. Fortunately for Mohammed Mizra, his executioners forgot to search his pocket, which contained a small knife. Directly the mouth of the sack was closed upon him and his companions he cut in half the viper, which was already encircling his leg; the cock and the cat were next dispatched, and our Persian occupied the remainder of the hour by simulating a violent fight of three animals, and giving forth the most excruciating cries of agony. In due time sack and all were consigned to the water and then Mohammed Mirza, speedily freeing himself from the prison, gained the other side of the river, and came post haste to Europe, for the future a voluntary exile from his fatherland."

Training a Horse to Trot.

A correspondent of the *Turf, Field and Farm* tells how he trained an old cavalry horse to trot. He was accustomed to "lope," and could not be made to understand what was required of him, until a space of some 500 yards was measured off in a field, and he was ridden across this. Whenever he broke he was scolded, at once turned about and again started from the starting point. If he trotted across without breaking, he was petted, fed a choice bit of sugar, apples or some other pleasing food. In this way he soon learned what was wanted, and made every effort to trot this distance in the shortest time, becoming a horse of unusual speed. A somewhat similar plan was some years since set forth in a circular and sold at one dollar. We refer to this now, not so much because of the desirability of knowing how to teach a horse to trot, as because the lesson taught can be applied in very many ways. Teaching any domestic animals what is expected of them is of the greatest importance. If the animal knows that a specific duty is required, to be followed by rest or reward, it will much more readily do what is expected than if it has no definite conception of what is before it.

German Toast.

To one egg, beaten well, add one cup of sweet milk or cream, season with little salt or pepper. Cut slices of stale bread, and dip in the milk to moisten, and fry in butter on a griddle. This we think is an extra nice dish for breakfast.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Wm. Penland, D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
DRESS GOODS!!
Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.
Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at
H.J. LYNCH'S
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DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, January 20.
EXTR AORDINARY
WILL BE
ALL DEP ARTMENTS
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Suits, Jackets, Shawls, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Furs.
We will offer unprecedented bargains in the above goods to secure their rapid sale, including some of the finest and choicest goods to be found in this market.
At 12½c, Very desirable Dark Dress Goods.
At 15c, Choice styles Dark Dress Goods.
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Remarkable Bargains in Black Alpacas.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres, very low.
French Merinos and Cashmeres, all colors.
Tycoon Reppsless than market prices.
Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds.
Fine Dress Goods, decided bargains.
Black Dress Silks, exceedingly low.
At 83, Navy Blue Felt Suits for Ladies.
At 91, Heavy All-Wool Shawls—full size.
At 25c, All-Wool Shoulder Shawls.
Ladies, best Suits at very low prices.
Bargains in Jackets, Sacques, &c., including some very fine and choice Shawls of all kinds at low prices.
Ladies' & Children's Furs
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
BARGAINS IN
A Lot of Short Lengths and Remnants of Dress Goods.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
January 12th.
PREVIOUS TO OUR
Annual Inventory of Stock
WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING
LINES OF GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES!
Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Cashmere and Wool Hosiery.
Merino Vests and Drawers.
Scarlet and White All Wool Vests and Drawers.
Velveteen and Cloth Leggings.
Felt and Quilted Skirts.
Woolen Scarfs and Mufflers.
Hand Knit Breakfast Shawls.
Ladies' and Misses' Flannel and Felt House Sacques.
A small lot of Misses' Navy Blue Cloth Sailor Suits.
Ladies' Cloth Sacques and Misses' Jackets at less than cost.
A few Velvet Cloaks to be closed at less than half the regular price.
Embroidered Cashmere Polonaise (made up) to be sold very cheap.
Black Dress Silks, best makes and quality, guaranteed at lowest figures.
Black and White Striped Silks.
Gros Grain Sash and Trimming Ribbons, in Seal Brown, Navy Blue and other

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, January 21, 1875.

Very little was done yesterday at the banks,—more than the current counter business. The demand for discounts, while smaller than in active business times, fluctuates quite widely. There is an ample supply of funds at the banks, and entire readiness to meet the demands of all good borrowers. But the tight business doing leads to a lighter general demand, and, as we have remarked, to considerable fluctuation, even in this lighter volume. It has excited some remark that our banks should have been able during the past six months to pay their usual dividends. We judge the facts to be that like the volume of general business, despite the talk of depression, it is found to have about equaled better times; hence the full showing of the banks aggregates as much as in more active periods.

—At the East the money market continues as easy as ever, and the rates for the Atlantic seaboard cities have ruled lower for a longer consecutive period of time than before within the last two years. The Boston *Advertiser*, in this connection, says: "If anything were needed to show that the use of money is the worth just what it will bring, and no more, and to make manifest the uselessness of a usury law, the present condition of affairs will furnish it. With no legal restriction as to the rate of interest which may be agreed upon between borrowers and lenders, we find that the 'griping capitalists' are not only willing but anxious to accommodate the 'poor borrowers' at a less rate than the old usury law allowed. In fact the law of itself has ever had but little to do with fixing the rate of interest which has been actually agreed upon. When there is a plethora in excess of the demand the rate of interest will weaken and fall off in proportion to such excess, without regard to the nominal rate established by law. And when currency is scarce, under an excessive demand, no law would be effectual in keeping the rate down." In Philadelphia, the *Ledger* quotes the market steady, with call loans at 4, 5 and 6 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 5½@6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 6 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5 per cent., and on first-class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent. These are the rates current among well-known parties in large amounts. Parties less favorably known as to credit do not borrow on rates as easy as those here quoted.

—Counterfeit United States Treasury note has been detected at Boston, so well executed that even the most skillful detectives differ as to its true character, and have finally determined upon the following minute differences from the genuine: "On the genuine the buttons on the coat of John Quincy Adams are perfectly round, while on the counterfeit they have an irregular or more of an octagonal form; on the genuine the small toes of the female figure of Justice are full and natural, while on the counterfeit the small toes are very small and the little one very obscure."

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked
Gold	112¼	112⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	118½	118⅝
5-20 1862	114¾	114⅞
20—1864	116⅛	116⅜
" 1865	118¼	118½
" 1865 new.	117⅜	117⅝
" 1867	118⅛	118¼
" 1868—coupons	119½	119⅝
10-40's	115¼	115½
Currency 6's	118½	118¾
New 5 per cents.	112¼	112⅝
10-40's—coupons	115¼	115⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101⅝	101⅞
Erie	28⅝	28⅞
I. C.	97¼	97
C. C. & I. C.	97	98
St. Paul	37⅝	38¼
Do. pref.		73
Michigan Southern	73⅛	73⅝
Do Central	79	79⅜
North Western common	44⅝	44⅞
Do. Pref	59⅜	59½
Rock Island	102¾	103¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¼	89½
Pacific Mail	34	33¾
Western Union Telegraph	74⅞	75⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅝	28¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36⅞
Toledo & Wabash	15¼	15¾
Harlem	127	
Adams Express	99¾	99¾
American Express	64¼	64½
U. S. Express	61	60½
W., Fargo & Co Express	81½	
Quicksilver	34	
Vort Wayne	94¼	
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24¼	24¾
Panama	111½	

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Ask.
P. R. R.	55½	
Penna. R. scrip	106½	
Reading	56¾	56½
United Cos. of N. J.	130⅞	130⅝
Oil Creek	14½	15
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Central Transportation	43¼	
A. V. R. R. 7-20		90
P. C. & St. L. 7's		80½

NEW YORK, January 20, 1875.

Money 2 1-2@3; prime mercantile paper 5@6. Sterling was firm at 486 1-4@490. Gold opened and closed at 112 1-4, with sales during the day at 112 3-8. The carrying rates were 2 1-2, 2, 1 per cent, and flat. The clearings aggregated $28,000,000. The customs receipts were $519,000, and the Treasury disbursements $260,000. Government bonds were strong. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were dull. Stocks were weak and lower in early dealings, and prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent. Wabash fell off from 15⅝ to 14⅝, and Western Union and Lake Shore 3-4 per cent. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph advanced from 23 1-2 to 25 1-2, reacting afterwards to 24. After noon the general market became firm, and prices improved ¼ to 1⅛ per cent from the lowest point, with a slight reaction, however, at the second call. The principal activity was in Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Northwestern and Ohio & Mississippi. Western Union advanced on a dispatch from Washington stating that the Judiciary Committee, at its last meeting, had up a bill fixing rates to be charged by telegraph companies, that the committee had adjourned without any action and that the members of the committee stated that a majority was opposed to the bill. Lake Shore was up on rumors that the injunction was dissolved, which rumor was without foundation. During the last hour the market was weak, with a decline of ¼ to 1 per cent, in the general list, Ohio & Mississippi leading the downward movement. The transactions aggregated 184,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 13,000 Northwest, 9,000 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 33,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Ohios, 10,000 Wabash, and 6,000 Union Pacific.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118⅜; 5-20's of '62, 114⅝; do of '64, 116⅝; do of 65, 118⅜; do new, 117⅝; do of '67, 118⅜; do of '68, 118¾; 10-40s, 115¾; new 5s, 114; currency 6s, 119⅜.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 95; Tennessee, old, 72; do new, 72; Virginia, new, 33; do old 34; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 16½.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 75⅝; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 99⅝; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 81½; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 59; Pacific Mail 34¼; New York Central, 101⅜; Erie, 28⅝; do preferred, 59; Harlem, 127⅝; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 79½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 94¾; North western common, 44⅝; do preferred, 59⅜; Rock Island, 103¼; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 38¾; do. preferred, 85½; Toledo & Wabash, 15¾; do. preferred, 30; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 105; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 28⅝; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 60; Burlington & Quincy, 110½; Lake Shore, 73⅝; Panama, 85½; Illinois Central, 97¾; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 93⅝; Union, 91¾; Delaware & Lackawana, 107¾.

LONDON, January 20—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 3-16 per cent., or 1 3-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money 92¾; account 92⅝@92⅝; 5-20's of 1865, 107⅜; do of '67, 107¼; New York Central 93; 19-40's 104¾; new 5's 102¾; Erie 29¼; do preferred 54¾.

FRANKFORT, January 20.—5-20's of 1862, 84⅝.

PARIS, January 20.—Rentes 61f 80c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875.

There was nothing in commercial circles to-day deserving of special notice; merchants continue to complain of business as being very dull, but this has been the case for some time past. And while hopes of an early improvement are entertained, the general outlook does not warrant the belief that there will be any decided change for the better for some weeks yet; there is one consolation, business cannot possibly become much worse.

APPLES—There is but a limited demand; prices unchanged; $1.50@2.25 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c ₱ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ ℔.

BUTTER—There is no general improvement to note by the demand, and prices are without quotable change; prime to choice roll, 25@28; medium to good, 18@22; common, 12@15.

BEANS—$1.75@2 ₱ bush.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Goshen, 16½@17c; New York do, 17½@18.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand for Apples, and we can report sales at 6@8c, as to quality. Peaches, Cartas to 9½ and quiet.

DRESSED HOGS—5c ₱ ℔.

EGGS—Continue to come in sparingly, but with a limited demand, prices are barely maintained; fresh, 27 to 28c; picked, 26 to 27.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.50@6.50 for Wisconsins, and $5.65@5.75 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.50@5.75 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The reports from the east in regard to Coffee are conflicting; our New York dispatch, of the 19th, reported that market firm, while the advices from Baltimore, same date, were of the opposite character. A Rio dispatch, under date of the 16th, reports as follows: Receipts of Coffee for the week, 60,000 bags; purchases none, buyers having gone out from the market; stock, 220,000 bags; price nominal; Exchange, 24d. Sugars steady. Molasses firm, with a fair demand.

SUGARS.	
Crushed..... 11¼	Standard B....10⅜
Granulated.....11¼	Ex C Standard 10¼
Powdered.....11¾	Demarara..... 9¾@10¼
Sugar cured.....10½	Porto Rico.... 8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar.. 8¾@ 9¾	
SYRUPS.	
Sugar house ... 35@40	Sugar Drips... 25@30
Maryland..... 45	White Drips... 60@65
Silver Drips... 55	Extra Golden. 65@70
COFFEES.	
Rio Good ... 21 @22	Fancy Roasted28
Rio Prime....23 @24	Roasted loose..27½
Rio Fancy....25 @26	Roasted Java..40
RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb....7 @7⅜	Patna ₱ lb..... 7¼@8
Carolina ₱ lb....8 @8½	
MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico .... 50@55	New Orleans .. 73@75
Demarara. .... 50@55	

GRAIN—The general position of the grain markets has not varied much for several days; business continues very dull, but little change to note one way or the other in prices. Penna and Ohio Wheat is still quotable at $1.15@1.18 for red, and amber and white, $1.20@1.25. Ear Corn is possibly a shade easier, in consequence of a slight increase in the receipts, but prices remain unchanged; 78@80c, as to quality; shelled Corn quotable at 70@72½c; Oats steady, active, and 75@76 on track, and quiet. The Oat market has started quiet and dull; unchanged; mixed, 62@63c; white 64@64½—dealers are holding for more that it is difficult to obtain outside figures from good buyers. Rye is quiet and unchanged; $1.10@1.12. There is little or nothing doing here in Barley.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, but prices remain as last quoted; $20@23 ₱ ton according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—There is still considerable inquiry for light feed, but prices remain as noted in our last report.

ONIONS—There is not much inquiry; prices unchanged; $3@4 ₱ barrel.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, but prices remain as last quoted; Peach Blows 90c per bushel, in a jobbing way, out of store.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand, but no quotable change in prices. A Chicago paper of the 19th, says: "Provisions are an enigma. They are selling at very high prices as compared with the average of former years, while yet the packers say that they cannot make them at present prices without a reduction in the cost of hogs. But, when the hoof off at the Stock-Yards and force a slight decline, the market for provisions generally moves downward to a further extent, and the downward movement is before. It is remarkable, too, that though prices are so high that European buyers say they cannot afford to take hold, yet the stocks of provisions from seaboard ports during last week show that the stuff is going forward in considerable volume. At present the packers are doing a good deal in battle array, and the struggle may be a hard one before either side gives in."

HOGS—Extra, $——; Mixed, $——; Light, $——; Fancy, $——; Philadelphia, $——; Baltimore, $——; Yorkers, $——; Pittsburgh, $——.

₱ lb..... 14	Lard-Prime Leafin 10¾
Shoulders S. C. 10½	tierces, ₱ lb..... 15
B'fast Bacon, S. C. 14	half barrels..
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old.... 15	Lard-Ref. for commerce in tierces
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz.....$7.00	Do., in ½ bbls.....
Bacon Hams..... 9½	Do., in ¼ bbls.....
Short Rib Sides... 12	Do., in kegs.....
Clear Sides..... 12½	Do., 3 ₱ caddies...
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.....$17.50	Do., 5 ₱ do.....
Miner's Lard Oil... $1.00	Do., 10 ₱ do.....
Lard Oil, per gal... $1.08	Do., 3 ₱ pails.....
Onions, ₱ bu..... 17½	Do., 5 ₱ do.....
Pig's Feet, kegs..	Do., 10 ₱ do.....
	Ham Sausage.....
	Carbon Oil, per gal
	Pig's feet, ½ bbls..

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@14c per ₱; Live Chickens, 14@15c; live Chickens, 50@60 cents per pair.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½ @3c for rags for wool, and 1½@2c ₱ ℔.

SWEET CORN—@6@10c ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Country, 7½@8; city, 8¾@9.

RICE MARKET.

Rice is quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 7¼@7½c ₱ ℔.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar is quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 10¼@10½c ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES MARKET.

Molasses is quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 50@55c ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of live stock at these yards from and including Sunday up until noon to-day were as follows, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday.....	75	cars. 24 cars.	13 cars.
Monday.....	3	" 3 "	1 "
Tuesday.....	117	" 24 "	24 "
Wednesday.....	72	" 15 "	14 "
Total	297	" 73 "	51 "
Same time last week..	287	" 115 "	75 "

CATTLE.

Business has been fairly active thus far, and bids fair to continue so during the balance of the week; the sales up until noon to-day aggregate 1,456 head, against 1,456 head the corresponding time last week. The great proportion of the offerings have consisted of common and medium cattle, and while for these the market was reported a little slow, and that, too, at a slight decline, prime cattle, the supply of which is small, entirely equal to the demand, are selling readily at full last week's prices. The general tone of the market appears to be in sellers' favor, especially as regards the better grades, and the advices from all points indicate that none of the leading markets are being overstocked with the kind in question, and the impression appears to prevail among the drivers, to which reference has just been made, prices would doubtless be considerably higher than they are. Common and medium cattle, however, are in good supply, and the probability is that prices for these will not vary much during the next month or two; whether there is an overstock at Philadelphia had I time. There is no question but what the consumption of beef, and, indeed, all kinds of meats, has been very considerably curtailed, as compared with former years, which, of course, has curtailed the demand for cattle, but the supply of prime butcher cattle is light, and for the dinner-table demand, to which reference has just been made, prices would doubtless be considerably higher than they are. Common and medium cattle, however, are in good supply, and the probability is that prices for these will not vary much during the next month or two; whether there is an overstock at Philadelphia had I time. There is no question but what the consumption of beef, and, indeed, all kinds of meats, has been very considerably curtailed, as compared with former years, which, of course, has curtailed the demand for cattle, but the supply of prime butcher cattle is light, and for the dinner-table demand, to which reference has just been made, prices would doubtless be considerably higher than they are. Common and medium cattle, however, are in good supply, and the probability is that prices for these will not vary much during the next month or two; whether there is an overgrowth

HOME NEWS.

NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, the leading paper of the city, is delivered by Carriers and Agents to subscribers at 15 *cents per week*. As a COMMERCIAL paper, the GAZETTE is recognized by our MERCHANTS *as the only reliable and correct one published in the city*. Its MARKET REPORTS are always full, and are taken as the STANDARD by both buyers and sellers. Its LIVE STOCK REPORTS are complete in all respects. It contains daily a large amount of RIVER NEWS, and all river men, to be thoroughly posted, must read the GAZETTE.

Family Paper.

It is the best Family Paper published in the city. Its columns contain all the local events of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns. It is free from all objectionable reading matter unit to be read in the family circle. Our *Special Correspondents* at Washington and Harrisburg will keep its readers thoroughly posted on all that transpires at these two Capitals. *Important Telegraph News*, from all parts of the *United States and Europe*, will be found in the GAZETTE daily.

It will give you *more live, fresh* and *newsy reading* than any other Pittsburgh paper. Subscribe for it, and try it.

How to Get It.

Leave your order at the GAZETTE Counting Room, or with the Carrier who supplies the district you live in. Our Agents can be found in any town and village in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, and those wanting the GAZETTE in any of these places, can give their order to the Agent who will supply them.

On the Railroads.

The GAZETTE will be found on all trains of the different Railroads running in and out of this city. If any of our friends when traveling cannot buy the GAZETTE on the train, they will confer a favor by dropping us a line informing us of the fact.

Humane Society.

A very large meeting of the Allegheny County Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon, at which Frederick Rinehart was elected Treasurer, Zudok Street Superintendent, Michael Dean Agent, Miss Regina Barry Collector and Canvasser, and the Executive Committee was completed by the appointment of F. P. Case, H. H. Byram, Wm. Wade, Jno. S. Ritenour, Geo. J. Lucky Mrs. Wm. H. Herron, Mrs. Magufin and Mrs. Ernest Schwartz.

The Allegheny Trust Company.

The newly elected Board of Directors, of the Allegheny Trust Company, met yesterday and organized by electing Mr. James McBrier, President, and Mr. Wm. Semple, Vice President. These gentlemen with the assistance of the Board will use every effort to have the accounts of the Company settled up as soon as possible. A meeting of the stockholders will be held some time next week, to hear a report from the Board.

Committees.

The Road Committee organized yesterday by electing Mr. R. E. Breed chairman. It decided to ask Councils for an appropriation of $60,000. The amount last year was $40,000.

The organization of the City Property Committee was effected by choosing Wm. B. Hunter chairman. The appropriation to be asked for is $15,000, being $5,000 less than last year.

The Will of Farmer Whahl.

The circumstances attending the shooting of farmer Whal, while going on the Perrysville road on the evening of Nov. 11 1874, are no doubt fresh in the minds of our readers. It will be remembered that he died the day after he received his injuries.

The will of the murdered man was filed in the Registers office yesterday. Decedent directs that his property be sold, the proceeds to be divided among his children each to share alike. The instrument is dated Nov. 11, 1874. Adam Slobman was appointed administrator of the above will yesterday.

School Board Organized.

The North Sub-district (Council) School Board, met at the school house last evening at 8 o'clock for organization. The members present were Messrs. W. A. Herron, M. Kirkbride, Dr. Whitmore and Dr. J. C. Burgher. The meeting was temporarily organized by calling Mr. M. Whitmore to the chair and appointing Dr. Burgher, Secretary. A motion to proceed to ballot for permanent officers was carried. The balloting resulted in the choice of Dr. T. W. Shaw, for President; Dr. J. C. Burgher, for Secretary, and Mr. N. Holmes, for Treasurer.

Death of Mr. John S. Hall.

Yesterday morning Mr. John S. Hall, one of the most widely known and respected business men in our community, died at his residence on Greenwood avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny. The deceased had been a member of the firm of Hall & Speer, the plow manufacturers, but retired from active business about two years ago. He was a man of excellent business qualifications, and was highly successful. In private life he was esteemed for his warm-hearted, friendly disposition, and an unselfishness that gathered around him a large circle of loving friends. He will be sincerely mourned for by all who had the pleasure of knowing him either in business or social life.

Condolence.

The many friends of Dr. J. W. Sykes and sincere confidence in their hour of bereavement occasioned by the death of Master John Waldo Sykes, the oldest son in the household. The deceased about two weeks ago was attacked with that dreadful malady diptheria, but rallied under the disease, and was thought to be almost convalescent, when death came with the suddenness of a shock on Tuesday evening. He was in the fifteenth year of his age, and was a lad of a mental brightness and manliness of character, that gave promise of rare future excellence. The deeply bereaved parents in their sad affliction have the genuine sympathy of all their wide circle of friends.

Another Letter from a Former Pittsburgher.

Captain Robert A. Shearer, a former Pittsburgher, who a year or more ago joined the colony at Plum Creek, Nebraska, writes again, under date of January 11, 1875, of the suffering there. He says: Money is sadly needed to buy flour and meat. Flour can be bought here at two dollars and thirty-five cents per hundred pounds, and elk, deer, and buffalo meat at from three to seven cents per pound; but everything else is cheaper in Pittsburgh. Under clothing, blankets, shoes, stockings and groceries are badly needed. There was much suffering last week on account of the cold, the thermometer standing below zero all week. On the morning of the 8th it was thirty degrees below zero. Contributions may be sent to Captain Robert A. Shearer, Plum Creek, Dawson county, Nebraska. Boxes should be marked: "For Nebraska sufferers."

Allegheny Printing.

The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved bills to the amount of about $900.

The ordinance relative to electing papers to do the city printing was then taken up. Mr. Ackley submitted an ordinance relative to the matter. It requires that the Controller shall advertise for proposals for doing the city printing each year. The committee shall, on receipt of these proposals, select three papers, two printed in the English and one in the German language, which offer the lowest responsible bids, which shall be reported to Councils. In bidding the different papers must present a sworn statement of their circulation in Allegheny city, which statement will be considered in connection with the bids. It also requires that the papers selected shall, after their election by Councils, furnish security in the sum of $2,000 for the faithful performance of their contract. The ordinance after receiving several slight amendments, was approved and ordered to be reported to Councils.

The Controller was authorized to have 500 copies of the annual report of 1874 printed.

Adjourned.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

Meeting Yesterday Morning.

Messrs. Miller and Bailey, members of the City Hall Board of Audit, met in the reception room of Municipal Hall yesterday morning, together with Messrs. King and Mellon of the Taxpayers Union. At the request of Judge Mellon summonses were sent to Controller Snodgrass and the City Treasurer, but as those officials were absent in Harrisburg, their presence could not be obtained. After the discussion of some minor points the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday morning.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

A Grocery Store Burned.

The alarm of fire which was struck from box 62 last night, a few minutes after eleven o'clock, was caused by flames being discovered in the grocery store of Mr. John Cronin, located at the corner of Penn avenue and Twentieth street. The fire began on the inside of the store-room, and could not be discovered on account of the shutters being closed until it had got under full headway. The engines arrived on the ground promptly, and after working for half an hour suppressed the flames. The loss will reach about $2,000. The building was owned by Mr. Thomas Rosewell. The cause of the fire is not known, which was confined to the storeroom.

MISSING LETTERS.

Where They Went To—A Letter Boy in Trouble.

For some time past Mr. C. A. Carpenter, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been missing letters, both to and from the postoffice. The letters usually contained money in small sums, but the aggregate was not large until one day he missed a check for $133. He then made complaint to Postmaster Negley and the special agent was set to work to investigate. The result was the arrest of the errand boy in Mr. Carpenters office,—a lad about twelve years of age. The boy when arrested confessed that he had been in the habit of opening the letters, and had commenced the practice about Christmas. He denied all knowledge of the check.

The matter was left with Mr. Carpenter, to act as he deemed best with reference to the pay.

It would be a good idea for all our merchants to be a little careful in reference to their messengers. Perhaps some of the mysterious disappearances of letters traced up, would result as this case has done.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Samuel Beighley Dies on the Scaffold.

The Execution at Greensburg Yesterday—The Conduct of the Prisoner in His Last Hours—His Stoiid Indifference to His Fate—Two Different Confessions.

The majesty of the law was vindicated yesterday at Greensburg, in the execution of Samuel Beighley for the murder of Joseph Kerr, on the night of Sunday, Nov. 30, 1873. The convict made a confession just previous to his death, and part of it was read from the scaffold, but in its entirety it is almost universally received *cum grano salis*. The reason for this skepticism concerning its genuineness is because Beighley made one or two other confessions which, upon investigation, proved to be untrue in about every particular. His acknowledgement of the murder of Joseph Kerr, it is needless to state, is believed, but his narrative of the details of that crime are accepted only so far as they coincide with the evidence adduced during the trial. His confession also indicates his being in a very penitential mood at the time it was written down by Rev. Mr. Love, his spiritual adviser, and that he was really intensely sorrowful and suffering from the deepest remorse at the remembrance of what he had done. It would perhaps be unjust to assert that his contrite expressions are

HYPOCRITICAL,

but that they are deemed to be largely of that nature cannot be denied. Faith may be placed in them by Revs. Love and Moorhead, who ministered to the spiritual wants of Beighley, and both of whom are very estimable, kind hearted men, but their belief is not seconded by the community. The officers of the prison do not entertain for a moment the idea that Beighley genuinely regretted the crime he committed. The night before he was hung the ministers spent a large part of it with him in his cell, but after they had left, he showed what little impression had been made on his mind, by at once dismissing from it any thoughts of another world that may have been put there, and began to laugh and chuckle to several who were with him about the joke he had played on Mr. Hazlett, one of the attorneys who defended him, one of the Jury finding a dead anchor pendant, and in sending them on a bootless search for $1,800 in money which Beighley said he had placed in a tin box and buried at the footof a tree which stands at the intersection of two roads in Penn township, Allegheny county. This story was told on Sunday night. On the following morning the gentlemen started for the designated spot, and arriving there searched long and faithfully, but as a matter of course failed to turn up anything. In talking about the trick afterward, Beighley said that he had done it for fun, but had not anticipated that the search would be made before his death, adding that it would have been to him a source of infinite amusement could he have been near at hand and witnessed the mendigging into the frozen earth in search of what was not there.

INSANITY.

During the trial the attorneys for the defence, in behalf of Beighley, set up the plea of insanity, which availed nothing, and Mr, Hazlett, one of the lawyers, yesterday acknowledged that at the time he had little faith in the plea, and then believed the prisoner sane, but that now he is firmly convinced of his insanity, because of his unnatural actions ever since his conviction, and of certain assertions given currency by him, but which cannot be repeated here. Mr. Hazlett also emphatically expressed his opinion that Beighley was beyond doubt the murderer of Lizzie Mess.

PREPARATIONS.

The town of Greensburg was early astir yesterday morning, and the rapid approach of the hour for the execution drew not only the citizens from their houses but attracted hundreds of ruralists from the surrounding country. What motive, other than an unnatural curiosity, a morbid desire, could have induced them to travel miles and miles, only to stand shivering for hours around the gloomy county jail, and see but a corpse eventually, it is hard for one who has not experienced such promptings to conceive. Beighley slept sound after leaving the jail on Tuesday night and apparently felt not the least uneasiness at the coming of the, to him, exceedingly solemn event of the approaching day. Several hours of that night were occupied by the carpenters in erecting the gallows in one corner of the jail, and the noise they made in hammering the heavy beams together could be distinctly heard in Beighley's cell, yet the ominous preparations disturbed him not. At midnight, after the scaffolding had all been put together Deputy Sheriff Reed visited the prisoner's cell and found him sleeping soundly. When awakened he expressed gratification at meeting an old acquaintance, and conversed for some time on ordinary topics, but never once referred to his approaching death. When left alone he again sought his bed, got up, and finding that his appetite was keen and his

DIGESTION GOOD,

he was furnished with and managed to dispose of a very hearty breakfast. Having satisfied the cravings of the inner man he turned to a gentleman near him and referred to his hanging by showing his hands and asking what kind of gloves would be best suited to the event—black or white. The indifference and carelessness he displayed were wonderful, and he maintained his stoicism and disregard almost until the moment of his death, though his face was not wreathed in smiles when he ascended the steps of the gallows, nor were his features lit up with the glow of satisfaction. Revs. Love and Moorhead remained with him all forenoon, and stuck beside him until the rope encircled his neck.

DISPOSITION OF THE BODY.

During the early part of the day the following note was handed to Sheriff Guffey:

"*To John Guffey, Sheriff of Westmoreland County:*—

"You will please deliver to J. H. Yockey and D. D. Lauffer, the body of Samuel Beighley, and oblige,

"JOHN GUMBERT,
"CONRAD BEIGHLEY."

Conrad Beighley is the father and John Gumbert the grandfather of Samuel Beighley.

By half past twelve o'clock Sheriff Guffey had completed the preparations for the execution, and all the persons to whom tickets of invitation had been issued, were admitted to the jail corridor and allowed to watch the preliminary exercises, but only those provided for by law were permitted to witness the execution. The Act of Assembly relative to capital punishment states that the hanging of a criminal shall be witnessed only by the proper officers, twelve reputable citizens, not more than two ministers, not more than two physicians, and such Deputy Sheriffs as the Sheriff may deem necessary. This law was strictly adhered to by Sheriff Guffey, and the newspaper representatives only gained admittance after being appointed Deputy Sheriffs. Among those who witnessed the death of Beighley was a brother of Joseph Kerr, the murdered man, also Sheriff Springer, of Fayette county, Sheriff Bauman, of Cambria county, and several other officers of adjoining counties. The wife, two daughters and two sons of Joseph Kerr applied for permits to see the death, but only the males were admitted. The females were allowed to stand in the doorway, see Beighley led to the scaffold and hear the confession read, but that was all. One of the most unpleasant features of the solemn occasion was the eagerness displayed by the females to see the agony of the one who had murdered their father, and during the time they were permitted to look on, their faces were covered with smiles, and once or twice a broad grin was seen to spread over the features of one of the older girls.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

At twelve o'clock Sheriff Guffey went to Beighley's cell and again read the death warrant and told him that he had just twenty-five minutes longer to prepare. At the reading of the document the man exhibited the first sign of agitation, but he quickly recovered himself and turned his attention to the remarks of the ministers with him. About half an hour later the Sheriff again went to the cell, which is in the second tier, and told Beighley that his time had come. The prisoner walked out to the landing in front of his cell and a shiver ran through his heavy frame, as he looked down and saw the large crowd on the floor below. Two Deputies took their places on each side of Beighley, and, preceded by the Sheriff and the ministers, they walked along the gallery, the victim walking with a slow but firm and unfaltering step, down the winding stairway, across the corridor and up the steps to the platform of the gallows, where Beighley took his seat on a chair placed directly on the trap door. His head was then drawn downward, and he never once looked up even for an instant or moved his eyes to the right or left. His gaze was fixed as in the rigidity of death, and his face was as completely devoid of expression as if it had been made of clay. While sitting on the gallows, with his arms tightly bound, our reporter was enabled to get

A GOOD MENTAL PHOTOGRAPH

of him. Though only in his twenty-first year he had an immense frame, and great, broad, round shoulders, showing almost giant strength. A short thick neck was surmounted by a head, the contour of which plainly showed the predominancy of the baser passions, and which was covered by brown, curly hair. He had a rather full, fair looking forehead, small nose, wide mouth, thick lips, broad chin, and jaws as massive as a bull dog's. His eyes being constantly bent on the floor, nothing could be seen of them, but when he took his seat there settled around his mouth an expression that defied analysis, but which seemed to indicate that an age of agony was being crowded into the brief time he was allowed to occupy the chair. If he did suffer any he concealed it most effectually from observation, and the twitching now and then of the muscles of his ponderous jaws was the only motion that could be discerned about his face.

NEARING THE END.

As soon as Beighley was seated, Rev. Love drew his confession from his pocket and read the last part of it to those present. It was listened to most attentively, and in the deepest silence. Rev. Moorhead followed in a very affecting prayer, and while acknowledging the enormity of the crime committed by Beighley, he earnestly petitioned that the sin might be forgiven him, and that he be not condemned to eternal punishment. The prayer was an eloquent one, and eminently fitted to the occasion, but the subject listened to the end without betraying the slightest symptoms of emotion, but maintaining the astonishing stolidity that had characterized his demeanor through all the proceedings. At the end of the prayer all those in the jail except the officers, jurors, ministers, physicians and reporters were obliged to withdraw. Sheriff Guffey then securely pinioned the criminal's legs together below the knees with broad bands of muslin, and when done ordered him to stand up, which he promptly did and without a tremor.

THE GOOD BYES.

The ministers and all who knew him then shook hands with him and bid him good bye, but one of the preachers whispered something in his ear, but it was only heard by the one for whom it was intended. Sheriff Guffey was the last one to say farewell, and as he did so he said "have you anything to say?"

"No," replied Beighley.

The rope was then thrown over his head, and as the knot did not slip easily, the Sheriff spent a moment in properly adjusting and getting it to work smoothly. Did Beighley wince as he felt the ugly sensation about his throat? Not much. The only sign of fear or suffering was in the awful expression that had gathered around his mouth, but which left it after death. The rope was finally fixed, the black cap drawn over his head, and the Sheriff walked off the platform to descend the steps to the jail floor. For an instant Beighley stood alone on the treacherous boards, but in an instant more the Sheriff

TOUCHED THE TRIGGER

with his foot, the trap door fell and Beighley was suspended in mid air. His neck was instantly broken and he never knew what hurt him. The cracking of the bone was distinctly heard by those present. As soon as the rope was taut the body commenced to whirl around but soon stopped and hung perfectly motionless. The arms twice jerked convulsively. After hanging nearly twenty five minutes Drs. Wakefield and Waugaman ascended the platform and feeling the wrists pronounced life totally extinct. The body was allowed to hang about five minutes longer, when it was taken down. Dr. Waugaman said that oblivion came so quickly to Beighley that a minute after the fall of the trap door his body could have been removed with safety.

THE REMAINS.

The corpse was placed in a common imitation rosewood coffin, and removed to the parlor of the Sheriff's house, where all who wished might look upon it. The stiffened features and hardened muscles bore no look of agony, and did not indicate that Beighley had suffered pain. When all who desired had taken a look the corpse was given to those who had called for it, and was at once removed for burial elsewhere. Not a single relative of the dead man was near him in his hour of death.

Owing to the unusual precautions taken by Sheriff Guffey the execution was not marred by untoward circumstances and the criminal suffered no more pain than was necessary.

THE CONFESSIONS.

Beighley has made two confessions, both of which will be found below, and our readers can believe just as much of either of them as they please. The following confession is the one of which part was read on the scaffold yesterday.

It is rambling, and in many places incoherent. It is for the most part a rehearsal of the life of one who, as boy and man, followed out his evil inclinations, and at last met with a murderers fate. Commencing with

HIS EARLIEST YEARS

he said: From my earliest recollection I was a disobedient, stubborn boy. I was severely whipped very frequently for my bad conduct, but I think it only made me more obstinate and wicked. I took whisky young. I learned to chew tobacco. After the habit was formed I could not do without it. To gratify the appetite for it I began stealing money with which to buy it. At a very early age I stole a great many little things as well can be expected of a boy only. Sometimes I was found out and sometimes not. Father punished me very severely for it, and told me the consequence, but it had no effect. Others also gave me good advice, but I refused to listen to it.

Having thus exhibited a bias for evil, Beighley tells how he followed it up. From stealing little things he advanced to a regular system of thieving money, jewelry, horses, and anything else that came in his way. In the horse stealing line, he operated with a gang whose headquarters were at Steubenville. The horses were stolen in West Virginia and taken over the river and sold. Beighley also says that he frequently engaged in house robbing. Some times alone and some times being assisted, and in nearly every instance was successful in securing valuable plunder. Several times he managed to get hold of as much as $1,000 in money. He was frequently arrested for these thefts but had covered his tracks so well that they could not be proved upon him.

HIS MANNER OF LIFE.

In detailing his manner of life during these years of crime Beighley says:

"With the exception of a few months I lived at Kerr's I never went to church; I only went, while there, because they would not go without me. I associated with the worst characters I could find; "ruffians," as mother used to call them. I was in the habit of visiting houses of ill repute; I sometimes got into fights and made narrow escapes; at one of these fights a girl tried to stab me. She struck for the region of my heart, but I warded off the blow with my arm, in which I received a gash that will always mark yet. At another time I had to jump out of a second-story window to save my life; I took the sash and all with me, and did not hurt myself, except to cut my head with the glass of the window. During this time I was living in sin and wickedness—stealing whenever opportunity afforded; committing burglaries, and so on; I had no special trouble of conscience; I did not think of the wrong I was doing, and had no particular fear of being caught. With all my wickedness of mind and heart I never attempted to murder any one if I could help it. I mean by this that to avoid being arrested in house-breaking or burglary, I would have shot or killed any one who was armed, but I never planned or made up my mind to murder any one, before the time I lived in the Kerr family."

THE MESS MURDER.

In this connection Beighley also speaks of the murder of Lizzie Mess, but says:

"I am blamed for having a hand in or knowing something about the murder of Lizzie Mess, but I am blamed wrongly. I solemnly aver, as God is my Judge, and knowing the consequence of dying with a lie in my mouth, that I had no hand in, and know nothing of the murder of Lizzie Mess. I further, declare that I never was at Saltsburg, where she is said to have been murdered, and that I never saw her or any other that I know of. It can be of no advantage to tell an untruth about the matter now, and if I had done the deed I would tell it, if for no other reason, to prevent suspicion or punishment to any one else."

He admits having been at work in Pittsburgh in June, and worked in this neighborhood with Mr. William Fink, and at the Plum Coal Works until he went to live with the Kerr family in Westmoreland county.

ANOTHER DENIAL.

"I have also been suspected of having dealt foully with John McNally, who, I am told, has mysteriously disappeared. In regard to him, I also solemnly aver before God, and expect soon to answer before Him in judgment, that I know nothing of Nally's being foully dealt with. I had some acquaintance with him, but do not know where he is, or what has become of him. I further declare, calling God to witness the truthfulness of what I say, that I never had a hand in, or was party to any other than the Kerr murder. I now come to the saddest part of my life—my acquaintance with the Kerr family in November, 1873. I went to Joseph Kerr to get work, we soon bargained and I worked for him about two weeks.

THE GREATEST CRIME OF HIS LIFE.

Beighley then made a full confession of the murder of Mr. Kerr, as follows:

After I had been there over a week I formed the purpose of murdering Mr. Kerr. I left his place on Saturday morning, but returned in the evening to get some clothes I had there. I had arranged to stay at David Stout's over Sunday, and did so. All day Sunday I remained about Stout's and thinking of the bloody work I was about to do that night. I had bought a flask of whisky a few days before at Murrysville to nerve me for the deed. I drank over a pint of this, and then started for Kerr's about dark. It was about a mile and a quarter over there. When I got to the shop where he slept I went in and sat behind the door, on a box. I waited a long time before he came in to go to bed, but at last he did. I went up stairs by the ladder. He did not see me. I had prepared myself with a club and shoemaker's knife. Taking these I went up the ladder a few minutes after he did. I told him I intended to kill him. He begged me not to do it. I do not remember what he said. I soon struck him with the club and knocked him down. He never spoke after that. I struck him several times with the club. I do not remember how often. I then cut his throat with the shoemaker's knife. I did not use a hammer as some suppose. The hammer was lying on the floor when I went up stairs. Having done the awful deed I took what money he had in his pocket and added his pocket knife. I left my bloody coat and put on his. I also left my bloody comfort in the stove. No one heard or disturbed me. It was about eight or a little after eight o'clock when I left the shop. I went to Stout's and David Stout's, above Ramsey's, and sat a long time, perhaps an hour and a half, on the fence, studying what I should do, that is, whether to go back to Stout's or to leave the neighborhood at once. I finally concluded I would stay all night at Stout's, and leave before daylight on Monday morning. I went to Stout's and to bed there, but could not sleep; I felt very badly; I do not think I would have taken his coat and knife if I had not been as drunk as I was; I do not think either that I would have gone back to Stout's if I had not had too much whisky; I think I could have escaped arrest if I had kept sober, but I was arrested and came very near being hung by mob law. Of course, I deserved it, and when they had the rope around my neck I thought they might go ahead, though I was a little scared, too. I may add that I did not expect to find much money about Mr. Kerr. This was not my motive in killing him. I confess that I am guilty of deliberate, premeditated murder, and do not wish to palliate or excuse my sin.

EVIDENCES OF CONTRITION.

The condemned man then referred to his sentence for his crimes, and said he had earnestly tried to repent, and would die in the infinite mercy of God for the sake of Christ's merit. He also said, "I want also to die in the church of Christ, and I have asked to be a member of that church in which I was baptized. I want further, to partake of the Lord's Supper, and am promised this. Of course, I do not trust in these outward ceremonies, but I desire thus to confess Jesus Christ as my only Saviour, and to go from the church on earth to the church in Heaven—if God will admit one so utterly undeserving to the abode of the blessed; yea, one so deserving of eternal punishment. I will die praying, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

He also begged the forgiveness of all he had in any way wronged, and returned thanks to the Sheriff, his counsel and his spiritual advisers for their interest in his behalf, and then in an earnest appeal to his former companions in sin and crime, to turn from the error of their ways, he said: Oh! for your soul's sake, "Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die," the ways of sin being only misery and death. I have found it so in sad, sad experience. I thank God that he did not permit me to go on in sin until beyond the reach of all hope, and that he did not cut me down without warning. You may be so favored. God help you to call upon Him for mercy, while mercy may be had.

The confession concludes as follows:

APPEALS TO HIS RELATIVES.

To my parents, brothers, sisters and relatives, I desire to say, you have also deeply wronged. I know something of the grief—the bitter anguish I have caused you. For your sakes I would that I had not been born. I have caused you nothing but pain and sorrow during my whole past life. You have been honest. I have left behind me all claim to your regard as a son, brother and relative. But I beg of you to forgive an erring one, who now sees his wickedness and unnatural conduct toward you. I can only Ask this and hope that it will be granted. The Lord have mercy upon us all; dear Jesus, wash us in atoning blood, that we may all be fitted to meet in Heaven, is my dying prayer. To all of you, I send an affectionate farewell.

In conclusion, I hereunto attach my signature to all the foregoing, written for me by my friend, Rev. W. Love, and again affirm that this, my confession, and particular parts of it expressing my sentiments and feeling, are truthful and honest, so far as my memory serves me, and as I thought it important to give them. I make this affirmation, knowing that I must soon stand before the great Judge of all the earth to answer for my whole past life. Oh! that he may forgive me and save my precious soul for the sake of His Son's merit. Amen, Amen.

(Signed) SAMUEL BEIGHLEY.

Acknowledged to be his confession in the presence of JOHN GUFFEY, Sheriff,
Rev. W. W. MOORHEAD,
Witnesses.

A part of his confession, as witnessed by Sheriff Guffey and Rev. Moorhead, for prudential reasons, is not made public.

W. LOVE.

THE FIRST CONFESSION.

The confession given above was the second one and was made, as it states, to Rev. J. W. Love. The following confession is the first one and was made in August last to Mr. Hazlett, his senior counsel. Portions of it have been eliminated because of its libellous character, and other portions because of its want of value.

After describing a number of robberies and barn burnings by him and several companions in the vicinity of Steubenville, Vanport and Cleveland, Ohio, he says that in the spring of 1873 he and Stout drove an ice wagon for a while and also drove street cars on the Troy Hill line. In the fall of 1873 he went to Kerr's, and speaking of the murder of the old man he says: "Now comes the most horrible part of my life. I was at David Stout's, and I left there about dusk; I had been at Stout's for several days; that week I had been drinking and was under the influence of liquor that night; I had got hold of a knife at Murrysville and had hid it in the fence corner between Stout's and Kerr's shop, about 150 yards from the shop; I got the whisky and then went to Kerr's shop; there was no one in the shop but Kerr; I knew he and did not have to pass Kerr's house to get to the shop; when I got to the shop the old man was in the house; I got into the shop and was in it about an hour before he came; I went in at the door (do not remember if the door was shut or not; Kerr brought a light with him and went up the ladder to the loft of the shop; he saw me when he came into the shop; he asked me to go up and go to bed with him.

THE HAMMER AND KNIFE

were up stairs, lying on the floor, but I do not know how they came there; Kerr put the light out, and I lit it again; I hit him with the stick first (a piece of oak lathe about 2 1-2 feet long); then I cut his throat with the knife; I did not hit him with the hammer; I do not know how it got bloody; he did not speak after I hit him, I had had nearly a quart of whisky, and had drunk some that night; do not know how often I struck him with the stick; Kerr had some money in his pocket—about $27.00—but I did not know he had any money about him before I went to the shop; when I heard Kerr's son coming I went to Stout's, and did not think they would come after me.

TREASURE TROVE.

I have a box hid at a certain place; there is $1,800 in it; a number of gold rings, watch chains, breast pins, a pocket book, razors, saws of all kinds; I stole some of these things, and some I did not put in the box; it is over a year ago since I hid it, and about three months before I came to Steubenville I took things lying around loose, and I thought I would gather all together and put them away for safe keeping; I put it in the ground; there was a tree, the roots of which were; box is covered with tin; it is buried handy to the coal works, near an oak tree, and is north of John Staymate's house, in the edge of the woods, belonging to John Haisley, and is not more than four rods from John Staymate's shop; the tree stands in the forks of the roads, and there is no tree between this tree and the forks of the roads, and the box is behind the tree from the forks of the road, and is not more than four or five feet from the tree; I buried it at night and made the box in the pit; told Staymate I would go to singing or spelling and then work at the box; had these things in the coal pit for some time; there is a watch and chain that I want Mary Smith to have; also a locket, a couple of the rings, whichever she may fancy; of the balance, I want my attorneys paid for their time and trouble.

REMEMBERS HIS FAMILY.

I want my brothers and sisters each to get something; there is $70 in silver in the box, which I want distributed around; $23 of the silver I carried for over a year, and then got more; there is a key in the box; it is a skeleton key; this I want Mr. Klingensmith to take and give to no one; do not want my father to see it; there is a spring at the end of the blades; blades are four inches long; I could open any lock in the jail with it, there is also a bottle of chloreform in the box; I want Mr. Klingensmith to see that the persons I name get the articles I mention; the chain on the watch let Mary Smith have; the chain with locket let my oldest sister have; the keys and all stuff of that sort are to be kept together; the first time I tried the punch bar I was scared; I did not know how to use it. There are three revolvers in the box; one to my brother John, one to my father, and the other to George; Mr. Klingensmith is to do as he sees fit with the peaknives.

WORTHLESS.

The confession concludes by detailing some of his horse thieving operations in West Virginia and at Steubenville, at which latter place, or near there, he stole six horses, which were transferred to the gang of thieves to which he belonged, and eventually sold. The truth of this confession is disproved by the fact that the hidden treasure was searched for and not found, and that the Mary Smith to whom he refers as his sweetheart is a myth. What concerning his thefts, though, may be correct, but it is exceedingly doubtful.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Baker and Farron, with "Chris and Lena," still hold the boards, and are giving enjoyable entertainments.

Next week comes Mr. E. L. Davenport, supported by Mr. Lewis Morrison and Mrs. E. L. Davenport, in his famous character of *Sir Giles Overreach*.

Jubilee Singers.

The Jubilee Singers from Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., give one of their popular concerts next Tuesday night in Library Hall. It will be well worth seeing, and is for a very worthy object.

"Fiction and its Eminent Authors."

Lecture goers should remember that Mr. James T. Fields, of Boston, will appear at Library Hall to-night. He lectures on "Fiction and its Eminent Authors," and no man in the county is better able to make an entertaining discourse on that subject. Mr. Field's personal acquaintance with many of the noted authors of the age, and his accomplishments in a literary way, eminently qualify him for a discussion of this attractive theme. The lecture promises to be something that will not only be worth hearing, but worth remembering.

THE colored "Bermuian," Orator Robert Smith, will lecture this evening, in the Bellefield Presbyterian Church. Subject—"Heroines in the people, &c. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says this lecture is "Interesting amusing and instructive."

Musical and Dramatic.

MINNIE HAUCK, the American prima donna, has succeeded Pauline Lucca in the affections of the Berlin public.

A CRITIC at the birthplace of Beethoven—Isonn—says that "the tips of Marie Krebs' fingers become, while playing, the abode of the musical Psyche."

IF those who hiss are to be expelled from our theaters in disgrace, what should be done to those who destroy the last scene of a play by their hoggish scuffling to get out.

MISS GENEVIEVE WARD, the American prima donna, and pupil of Mme. Ristori, is quite the rage in London. She is represented to be tall, graceful and commanding in figure, singularly bold and picturesque in gesture, with a sweet, clear and musical voice, bordering on the pathetic. She has sung with much acceptation for some years in opera, and has just now made her *debut* as a tragedienne. The critics rate her but little inferior to Reistori.

MRS. ROUSBY, while playing at the Queen's, London, administered a well-merited rebuke to a party of paper-headed "swells" who occupied a private box, who had evidently been indulging in an extra glass of beer, and who were talking and laughing loudly and continuously. Drawing herself up to her full height in front of the box, with a withering glance of scorn, the fair tragedienne exclaimed:—"Well! 'gentlemen,' when you have quite finished, I will go on." And she went on.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Bayer & Stegmaier, bankrupts, Linzerne county. The creditors, at a meeting for that purpose, having chosen Morris Hughes, of Pittston, as assignee, and the Register having appointed Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Wilkesbarre, solicitor for the assignee, the same was approved.

Fourth National Bank vs. Christ. L. Graff, Pittsburgh. Argument on the rule on said alleged debtor to show cause why the order confirming the composition with creditors should not be rescinded and the case opened by Mr. Johns for and Messrs. Woods and MacConnell against the same, and further hearing adjourned to the 25th instant.

S. P. Chester vs. steamboat "Veteran No. 2," in admiralty. Leo Baumgartner allowed to intervene.

A number of foreigners, having renounced allegiance to their sovereigns, were declared citizens of the United States.

The Titusville Savings Bank and the Citizens Bank of Titusville, debtors. A motion was made, by W. S. Proviance, Esq., and W. L. Chalfant, Esq., to dissolve the restraining orders granted in these cases.

Newell Piet, of Erie county, and Jonathan Burch, of Clarion county, bankrupts, having complied with the requirements of the act, were discharged from all their debts.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

The case of J. C. Converse trustee vs. John Pennly is still on trial.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant in the case of William F. Modes, doing business as the Beaver Falls Glass Co. for use of John B. Canfield vs. J. A. Lomax.

The Enterprise Insurance Co. vs. M. Cronewith; action to recover premium on an insurance policy. Verdict for plaintiff for $86.49.

In the case of Oliver McClintock & Co., vs. Charles E. Clayton, administrator of Wm. Clayton, deceased, the jury found for plaintiff for $92.78. This was an action to recover a balance on a book account for goods sold.

The case of Edward O'Neill vs. Thomas B. Backhouse et al. partners as the Ohio Township Plank Company, is on trial before Judge Stowe. This is an action to recover money alleged to have been deposited with defendants.

The case of Reiter & Co., vs. A. J. Nellis & Co., is on trial before Joseph Storer. This is an action to recover for work and labor done.

Trial List for To-day.

Shaffer vs. McKee.
Lohr vs. Weever.
Reiter, Lavely & Co. vs. Nellis & Co.
Schaller, Jr., & Bro. vs. Bowers.
Millett & Co. vs. Morrell.
Ward, for use vs. Green.
Thorton vs. Peet.
Davis vs. Hubbard et al.
Kingland et al. vs. Moreland.
Erisman vs. May et al.
Hermann, trustee, vs. McGochen.
Waidle vs. Robinson.
Enterprise Savings Bank vs. Nation Trust Company.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

A. A. Moore vs. W. F. Moore et al. On application of the defendant's attorney, the time for closing the testimony was extended for thirty days from the expiration of the time as now fixed.

The case of Jacob Lobman vs. Nicholas Carr, reported yesterday, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $211.10.

The case of James M. Graham, vs. John S. Madary, a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, is on trial before Judge Ewing.

The case of Wests' executor vs. Irwin is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick, counsel having but concluded their arguments.

The case of D. S. Stewart vs. E. S. Cook, was taken up just before the adjournment of Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Ferry et ux. vs. Bryce, Walker & Co.
Nourse vs. Augustine.
Horan et ux. vs. Carey et ux.
Negley vs. Fleming.
Brickell & Co. vs. Murray et al.
Burke vs. Allinder.
Hatch et ux. vs. Graver.
Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Hill.
Rose vs. Bunting.
Watson vs. Scheid.
Mugele vs. Burns et al.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

John Hartman was convicted of the charge of embezzling eight dollars of the funds of the Nonpareil Beneficial Association, of Ormesby borough, while its Secretary. The prosecutor was John C. Devine.

Louis Miller, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, charged by Ann Clark, was convicted of simple assault and battery.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of Joseph Mankins, indicted for felonious assault and battery.

John H. Buttman was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Wm. Maffree was acquitted of the charge of larceny on which he was tried Tuesday.

The jury is out in the case of John Southwick, indicted for false pretenses.

**The Annual Exhibition at the School of Design—The Report of the Examining Committees—The